FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1850. [NO. 1726.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

SEMINARIES OF LEARNING.

LONG STREET ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence July 1st.

The subscriber will be assisted by Miss Anna Ray, whose attention will be devoted to the female department. The terms of tuition are 6, 8, and 10 dollars per session of five months. Board in the neighborhood for 6 dollars per month.

ARCHIBALD RAY.

June 22, 1850. 25-tf

St. Paul's Academy,

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Institution will commence its First Session on the 8th of July (proximo,) under the care of Mr. John C. McNair, as Principal.

As to the qualifications of this gentleman, we deem it sufficient to say, that he graduated at Chapel Hill with distinction, and that subsequently he has evinced an aptness to teach in an experience in that department in the Cumberland Academy, at Summerville, during the last twelve months.

A distinguished Scholar, a Practical Teacher, a *Southerner* by birth, education and sentiment, we tender his services to the public, not doubting that they will be duly appreciated.

The price, per Session of five months, will be,

For Elementary Studies,	$6 00
" higher English Branches,	9 00
" Greek, Latin, and French Languages, with the higher branches of Mathematics,	12 00

The Academy is a new, commodious, and handsome building, situated on a beautiful rising ground, near the Stage road leading from Fayetteville to Lumberton, and nearly equi-distant from each place, and in the immediate vicinity of the large and elegant Presbyterian Church recently erected there.

The neighborhood is one of the healthiest in the State; the people moral and religious; and among them good Board, to any extent desired, can be had for five to six dollars per month. There is a Post Office near the Academy. It is intended, at as early a period as possible, to supply the pupils in this institution with those physical aids so essential to the study of the natural sciences—a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus. And, in short, if duly patronised, we intend, by the blessing of a benign Providence, to make it one of the first institutions of its kind in the State.

To the friends of education, and especially to those in the lower Counties of this State, we look for "aid and comfort" in this important enterprise; and respectfully solicit, at their hands, and of the public generally, a favorable consideration of our claims.

JOHN McKINNON,
NEILL McNEILL,
NEILL CRAWFORD, } Trustees.

A. Davis, Jr., Sec. of Board. 25-4w

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE Fall Session will commence on Wednesday the 17th of July.

Terms—payable in advance.

Board and Tuition, per Session,	$67 50
Music,	20 00
Use of Piano,	5 00
French,	10 00
Latin,	5 00
Drawing,	10 00

Further particulars made known on application.

June 10, 1850. 24-4w

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Trustees of this Institution will, on the 3d of August next, elect a President—salary $1000, and a house furnished.

A Professor of Ancient Languages—salary not fixed.

A Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science—salary not fixed.

Applicants for these Professorships must accompany their applications with propositions as to salary.

A Female Assistant—salary $500 and board. She must be able to teach French.

A second Female Assistant—salary not fixed, though it will be liberal.

College to be opened on the 1st of Jan'y, 1851.

Applications must be accompanied with suitable recommendations or reference as to qualification, and addressed, post paid, to S. W. Cole, Esq. Beverly, Anson Co., N. C.

A. B. SMITH. Pres't
Board of Trustees.

B. J. DUNLAP, Sec'y.

June 8, 1850. 24-4w

HAMER ACADEMY.

A CHEAP Boarding School for young Ladies will be opened at this place, on the first Monday of July next. This School is designed to be rather preparatory in its origin, though instruction will be given in any of the Branches usually taught in the higher order of schools, if required. It is an individual effort on the part of the subscriber, and if the School is sufficiently patronized, the desired object is to make it an Institution of high grade. The Academy is situated in the Southern portion of Montgomery county, N. C., near Mount Gilead P. O.

Instruction will be given principally by Miss Mary E. Wiley. The undersigned, who has had several years of experience in teaching in early life, will direct and supervise, and devote as much time to instructing as his health and other circumstances will permit.

Board, including every thing necessary to make the pupil comfortable, will be furnished for $5 pr. month, or $25 pr. Session. Tuition will vary from $6 to $12 per Session. The Latin will be taught if required.

O. WILEY.

Montgomery Co., N. C., June 8, 1850. [24-6w

CALDWELL INSTITUTE,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday the 11th of July.

It has been deemed advisable, in order to meet the wants of young men who do not design to graduate in any College, to introduce a more popular course of Natural Philosophy, and devote more time to Practical Mathematics than is usual in Schools or Colleges. To effect this it has been determined to lay aside Analytical Geometry, to extend the course on Surveying and Mensuration, and introduce Practical Astronomy.

The next Session is the regular time for a Class to commence the study of Latin.

It is very important for all Students to be present at the beginning of the Session.

Any further information relating to the School can be had by applying to the President, the Rev. A. Wilson, D. D.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. W. NORWOOD, Secretary.

June 4. 23-4w

NOTICE.

THE Exercises of the next Session of my School, will commence in the Masonic Lodge, Pittsborough, on Friday, July 5th. The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing, that he has procured the services of Mr. Geo. A. Russell, of Orange, who has just finished a regular course of study under Mr. W. J. Bingham, as a regular assistant, whose whole time, together with his own, will be devoted to the interests of the School. As by this arrangement, considerable additional expense has been incurred, he hopes that his patrons will be punctual in their engagements with him, either by paying in advance, as is usual, or during the session. Accounts not paid before the end of the session must be settled by note.

TUITION PER SESSION.

Languages,	$18 00
English,	$10 to $12 50

DANIEL McGILVARY.

Pittsborough, June 15, 1850. 25-3w

Male and Female School.

THE undersigned has associated with him Miss ANN T. PARKER, late of Duplin county, N. C., formerly from Massachusetts, and hopes from such association to be able to meet the most sanguine expectations of any who may patronize his School.

Prices per Session of five months, commencing 1st July next, viz:

Rudiments—Reading, Writing, &c.	$6 00
English Grammar, Geography, History, &c.	8 00
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 00
Painting, Drawing, Needle-work, and Music on Piano, extra.	
Incidentals,	25

Board for ladies in the village, exclusive of lights, $7 per month. Boys can be accommodated in the immediate vicinity, at $6 to $7.

ALEX'R D. McLEAN, Principal.

Summerville, N. C., June 5, 1850. 23-4wpd

CARTHAGE MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE Fall Session in this Institution will commence on Monday, the 8th of July next, under the Superintendence of the Subscriber.

Rates of Tuition in each Department, for a Session of five months, are $8, $12, and $15, according to the progress of the Student. Extras, in the Female Department: Music, $16; Use of Instrument, $3; Drawing and Painting, $5; Wax flowers and fruit, $10; French, Latin, or Greek Language, $5.

Board, including washing, lights, &c., can be had in the village at $7, and in the neighborhood at $6, per month.

A. C. McNEILL, Principal.

Carthage, June 6, 1850. 24-4w

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.

THOMAS S. W. MOTT.

July 12, 1849. 76-tamY

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a good Journeyman Saddle and Harness Maker. His location is in Darlington District, S. C. A workman of steady habits can obtain employment by applying immediately. A letter addressed to the subscriber at Cartersville P. O., Darlington Dist., S. C., will receive prompt attention.

JAMES NEWBERY.

June 17, 1850. 25-3wpd

Brilliant Lotteries,

FOR JULY, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$45,000!

$20,000! $10,000!

16 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 25 Tickets.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,

Class No. 78 for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 13, 1850.

16 Drawn Numbers out of 78!

Making more Prizes than Blanks.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $45,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,582, 5 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 25 of 1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$170 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	85 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	42 50
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	21 25

$15,000!

$15,000! $10,000!

30 of $2,000 are $60,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class No. 81, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 20, 1850.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,319, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,620, 30 Prizes of 2,000, 30 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	32 50

Capital Prize $70,588!

ENTITLING THE LUCKY HOLDER TO

60,000 Dollars Nett. Also

$35,294, Nett $30,000,
$23,529, Nett $20,000,
$11,764, Nett $10,000,

215 Prizes of $1,176, nett $1,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.

Class G, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 27, 1850.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

RICH AND RARE SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $70,588, 1 of 35,294, 1 of 23,529, 1 of 11,764, 1 of 11,051, 215 Prizes of 1,176, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,			$260 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 eighths	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Virginia.

25td-pd

THE STEAMER FAWN

IS taken off the regular line between Wilmington and Fayetteville, on account of low water.

J. & D. SCOTT, Proprietors.

June 20, 1850. 25-4w

Notice to Stockholders.

THE next Annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, will be held in Pittsborough, on Thursday the 18th day of July next.

It is confidently hoped that the great importance and present progression of this improvement, will draw together a large attendance of Stockholders and visiters.

S. McCLENAHAN, Pres't
C. F. & D. R. N. Co.

Pittsborough, June 17, 1850. 25-4w

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in North and South Carolina, is directed to make public the subjoined particulars respecting an intended exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, to be holden in London in the year 1851, and begs to invite co-operation in an undertaking of such obvious international benefit and advantage. He will be happy to receive communications from parties disposed to exhibit produce, machinery, or other specimens of American industry and art.

The exhibition will be divided into the following sections, and prizes will be distributed under appropriate regulations.

SECTIONS.

1. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE—illustrative of the natural productions in which human industry is employed.

2. MACHINERY, (for Agricultural, Manufacturing, Engineering, and other purposes,) and MECHANICAL INVENTIONS—illustrative of the agents which human ingenuity brings to bear upon the productions of nature.

3. MANUFACTURES—illustrative of the results produced by the operation of human industry upon natural productions.

4. SCULPTURE, MODELS, and the CLASSIC ART generally—illustrative of the taste and skill displayed in such application of human industry.

GEORGE W. MATHEW,
British Consulate.

Wilmington, June 20, 1850. 25-2w

Shocco Springs,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THIS fashionable and pleasant Watering Place, with many additions and improvements, will be opened again the ensuing Season for the reception and accommodation of visiters.

Shocco is accessible by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, 12 miles from Warrenton Depot, from which a daily line of Post Coaches will run, in connection with the mail, for the conveyance of visiters. Coaches will also be kept at Ridgeway and Henderson Depot, to convey passengers to Shocco.

The properties of the Water—Sulphur, Lime, Magnesia, Soda, Epsom Salts, &c.—are considered, by all who have tested them, remedial in most diseases incidental to a Southern climate.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the Season.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

May 1850. 22-8w

MOUNT VERNON SPRINGS,

CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE Subscriber having become the owner of this property, (formerly Hickory Springs,) will be prepared by the 15th of June for the reception of Boarders.

This celebrated Water will overcome most diseases common to men, women and children. All that is requisite is to give it a fair trial, and I will guarantee a happy result.

Price of Board, $18 per month; children and servants half-price.

A. B. MARSH.

May 28, 1850. 23-6wpd

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

SUPERIOR HYSON TEA,
Superior Black Tea,
Chocolate,
Ground Ginger and Hops.

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

Old Apple Brandy.

20 BARRELS five year old Apple Brandy. For sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

May 27, 1850. 21-tf

Sheetings and Yarns.

25 bales Sheetings.
30 " Yarns. For sale at Factory prices by

COOK & TAYLOR.

May 27, 1850. 21-tf

NEW BOOKS.

DECK and PORT, by Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N.; Tour of Duty in California, by J. W. Revere; Woman's Friendship, by the author of "Home Influence"; Lives of Mary and Martha Washington; Letters to a Sister, by Alcott; Diary of Lady Willoughby; Memoir, Letters and Poems of Bernard Barton; Scenes of the Civil War in Hungary; the Convict Ship; Kings of France, illustrated; the Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne; Theory and Practice of Hydropathy; Exploring Expeditions of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross, and Lynch, 1 vol.; Rev. Dr. Mason's Letter to Bishop Ives; Museum of Literature; Irving's Mahomet, 2d vol.; Artillery and Infantry Tactics, by C. P. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; Leaves from the Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor; Baron Munchausen; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.; Speeches of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, on the Slavery Question; McGuffey's Readers, 2d and 3d; Whately's Logic, &c. Also, WEBSTER'S TRIAL, price 15 cts., just rec'd and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

NOTICE.

$25 REWARD!

I WILL give the above reward to any person that will deliver to me my negro man George, better known as George Richardson, or produce satisfactory evidence of his being killed in trying to capture him. I deem a description unnecessary, as where he is lurking he is better known than by me. He is no doubt lurking about the Sheriff's of Bladen county, where he pretends to have a wife, or about the plantation of Dr. John S. Richardson, in said county.

JOSEPH GREEN.

Brunswick county, June 1, 1850. 22-5w

DWELLING for Sale or Rent.

THE commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Haymount, formerly occupied by Mr. J. K. McGuire, is for sale or rent on very accommodating terms.

JONA. EVANS.

June 5, 1850. 23-4w

Blank Warrants for sale here.

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil.

Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1850.

Daniel C. King, and others, vs. Lewis, Stephen, and Mary King, and Susannah, now the wife of George Stith.

Petition to re-hear former Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that some of the defendants, (heirs at law of John King, dec'd,) are non residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by this Court, that six weeks' publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for said defendants to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition: Otherwise, the allegation therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Clinton, the 3d Monday in May, 1850, and 74th year of American Independence.

25] J. R. BEAMAN, Clerk.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeill and Miss Stewart.

I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for her delivery to me at this place, or Seventy Five Dollars if confined in any Jail in North Carolina, so that I get her again.

WM. McCALL.

Mars' Bluff, S. C., June 19. 15tf

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

AN ESSAY ON FEMALE VIRTUE.

BY H. A. B.

Oh, Virtue, what a pleasing word!
Of it in prose and verse we've heard,
Yet of its nature nought we know
But that its owners wiser grow
Than fools who, vain and fond of vice,
Will love a lass that's fine and nice,
Because she's handsome, fair, or tall,
When virtue she has none at all.

There is one virtue now we prize,
We wish them rich as well as wise;
We kneel, we pray, we've love in lots
For yellow California rocks.
We're apt before we make the prayer
To know the rocks are surely there.
'Tis often said the sight of gold
Will make the bashful man grow bold.

But let them say just what they will,
And virtue will be virtue still.
'Tis vanity that makes us bold,
And makes us love the sight of gold.
Of this vain virtue I've enough;
It should be made of better stuff.
The kind of virtue I approve
Would partly be composed of love—

With wisdom added to the list,
And prudence, caution, all assist;
The love of truth must be there too;
Discretion, and compassion true;
Benevolence, though nought to give;
With no intention to deceive;
And no strong passion in the breast,
But one to make her lover blessed.

She never should coquetish be;
Her manners should be mild and free,—
Be just to all and ill to none,
Her heart with christian fervor burn.
Each quality a virtue call,
If virtue there be such at all.
I leave out none, but take the whole
To make one great and virtuous soul.

'Tis rare, I think, if such you find
Among the children of mankind;
But when to one such soul be giv'n,
Too good for earth, she's fit for Heav'n.

A fine Poem, with an invaluable lesson.

THE PRICE OF SUCCESS.

A boy sat musing by a wayside brook,
With prescient dreams of honor and of wealth;
His eye was scanning Nature's open book,
His ruddy cheek proclaim'd life's blessing, *health.*

He sought for knowledge, and he sighed for fame,
With ardent longings in his youthful heart;
The voices of the earth should sound his name
Beyond the sphere where he might act his part.

He bent his will to hope, his hope to will,
And marked with single aim his onward course;
Concentred strength should break down every ill,
The strength of mind, with its unyielding force.

And thus determined, from that brooklet's side,
That little stream, which to the ocean ran,
He dashed forth in the world, and on its tide
He wrestled sternly, and became a *man.*

And with the swift he ran the toilsome race,
And with the strong he battled for the prize;
That with the learned his name should have a place
In some bright niche, whate'er the sacrifice.

He jostled rivals from his way, for room,
His eye grew dim with study, ere his prime,
And, frightened from his cheek, fled boyhood's bloom,
And gray hairs came, unlicensed yet by Time.

Dreams, waking dreams, hung o'er his weary life,
And circled round him with bewild'ring power;
He scorned repose amid the ceaseless strife,
And for the yellow leaf trod down the flower.

And onward still, and upward, was his course,
Till he obtained both honor, fame and wealth;
But the bright fountain had a bitter source,
Which sapped the springs of boyhood's blessing, *health.*

The man with reckless waste had spent his powers
In restless toil, to reach life's dizzy height;
The wayside brook flowed on through summer hours,
As hope exhaustless, as ambition bright.

E. BOGART.

A laborer, in the employ of the city of St. Louis, presented a bill to the corporation a few days since, for thirty-nine and three-quarter days' work, performed during the month of May.

REMARKS OF MR. BADGER,

On the Texas Boundary,—In Senate, June 19.

The provision in the Compromise Bill respecting the purchase of the supposed claim of Texas to New Mexico, being under consideration, and Mr. RUSK and others having spoken,

Mr. BADGER said,

I am really sorry that we should be obliged to debate anything connected with the Texas boundary; for really, though one of the most amiable men I have ever known, my friend from Texas [Mr. Rusk] cannot hear the Texas boundary alluded to without losing for the time that amiable, courteous, and conciliatory manner of speech which so unformily, upon other subjects, marks his conduct. I do think, upon the present occasion, that my friend is a little unreasonable. There is a question—Where is the boundary of Texas? Now, my friend says that, in his judgment, there is no question; that it is clear that the Rio del Norte, from its mouth up to the 42d parallel—if it is the 42d—is the boundary of Texas, and so she has a right to all on the east side of that river. Now sir, I do not think so. Does my friend suppose that nobody has a right to form a judgment upon this question but himself? My friend says the United States cannot honestly call in question the title of Texas to the utmost extent that she chooses to assert it—for that is the amount of it—that it is fraudulent, dishonest to dispute the title of Texas to the whole of the land lying east of the Rio Grande; and if it were the case of an individual, under the same circumstances, it would brand him with the character of dishonesty; that it is fraudulent, unfair, unjust. Well, Mr. President, I do not know that a good cause ever gains anything by the use against a bad cause of hard names; and I am very far from being satisfied that the application of those hard names to claims set up by the United States in the least degree proves that the claims set up by the United States are unjust, or that those of Texas are good. If we are to take up the subject with a view to pacification, permit me to assure my friend that we had a great deal better discuss it without using hard names upon either side. Now, my friend says the title of Texas is clear. I do not think so. There is a difference of opinion. I have certainly no interest in this question, and I have nothing in the world connected with the subject calculated to bias my judgment or opinion in the slightest degree. My friend from Texas has. So far as my wishes are concerned, I wish that Texas could absorb the whole of New Mexico. But when we consider what is New Mexico and what is Texas, that is a question to be decided otherwise than by our wishes and biases. My friend may be right; Texas may own the whole of this territory east of the Rio Grande; but I entertain a different opinion upon this subject. All I ask from him is to do me the justice that I do him—to believe I am honest about it; that it is not fraudulent; is not a pretence; is not dishonest; and that I would be as far from pressing a fraudulent or dishonest claim as my friend from Texas.

Now, sir, what is the question as to boundary? Is it to be decided? If it be decided, how? There are two parties to the question. Surely neither party can claim the right to decide the question exclusively against the other party; and yet, if I understand my friend, it comes precisely to that position. He says that Texas insists, and he thinks rightly, that she has a good claim, an indisputable title to the whole of this land in dispute, and that the United States cannot honestly set up a contrary claim to any portion of it. Then, what is to be done? Are we bound to say that if Texas thinks so, it is so? Are we bound to say that Texas has put the brand of reprobation upon our title, and therefore we must not assert it? Are we bound to say that Texas declares there is no question, and therefore we must be content? Surely not. Then, what is to be done? This bill proposes to make an offer to Texas, so as to have a peaceful adjustment of this whole matter, without deciding the vexed question of strict title at all. There is nothing dishonorable in that. If there be a dispute between two individuals as to the boundaries of their respective lands, there is nothing dishonorable in one of them saying to the other: We will not embarrass ourselves in this question; we will fix the boundary; and I will pay you so much money for the claims you think you have beyond the boundary fixed. That is not in the least degree dishonest nor dishonorable among individuals, nor can it be to Texas. Suppose that Texas refuses the offer: what is to be done? Is the question to remain unsettled forever? is Texas to settle it for herself, irrespective of the judgment and opinion of the United States, of the members of this Congress, of this Senate, or any other portion of the American people? That is a proposition too unreasonable to be maintained. Texas is but one of the States of the Union; and she has no more right to settle for herself a disputed question between her and the United States than North Carolina, Virginia, Massachusetts, or any one of the Old Thirteen has to set up such a pretence. What, then, are we to do? Texas refuses to settle; Texas rejects the proposition made to her. There are but three alternatives left: first, that we shall yield to Texas—that cannot be maintained. Then there are but two modes of settlement: one peaceably, by reference to the opinion of an arbiter; the other forcibly, by an appeal to arms. Can there be any hesitation in the choice? Is Texas already grown so overshadowing and powerful that she scorns to listen to that tribunal appointed by the constitution of the United States for such purposes, and which has repeatedly had sovereign States before it as parties—which has repeatedly settled their territorial rights? We ask nothing in this proposition respecting Territories, except what exists under the constitution, and has been practically applied to the other States forming a portion of this Union. Now, sir, it seems to me that there is nothing in the world more perfectly fair than what my friend from Kentucky [Mr. Clay] proposes. In the event of Texas declining the offer made her, he proposes to let a suit be instituted in the Supreme Court of the United States, and let the title be fairly considered and adjusted. Now, my friend says Texas has a clear title. If she has, can he have any doubt what will be the judgment of that high tribunal upon it? Certainly it is far less liable to be swayed by impulse, or bias, or prepossession, than members here. My friend from Georgia [Mr. Berrien] thinks that Texas has a good title. The arguments that will make manifest that title to him and to other senators will be just as powerful and influential before that tribunal as to us. Why, then, if my friend from Texas is so confident of his title, is he so unwilling to submit it to the arbitrament of the Supreme Court of the United States? I, sir, for one, am perfectly willing that that tribunal should decide on the part of the United States; and, as I have already mentioned, so far as my wishes are concerned in this great controversy, the larger the boundary of Texas the more shall I be contented. But, sir, this is a question of strict right, and should be decided upon its own merits in the proper way, and not upon preferences or assertions on either side.

Mr. FOOTE, (interposing.) Will the senator allow me to ask him a single question? I wish to do so for my own satisfaction. I am sure he has examined the subject. I want to know what the honorable senator thinks of the constitutional capacity of the Supreme Court of the United States to take jurisdiction over a question like this? I refer to the question as discussed by the honorable senator from Virginia, [Mr. Mason.] I should be glad to hear the honorable senator's views upon this subject.

Mr. BADGER. I do not propose to go into any discussion of that subject. It seems to me that it is clear, under the constitution of the United States. The Supreme Court of the United States has original jurisdiction of all controversies to which a State is a party. That is clear. Then, under the constitution of the United States, the judiciary power of the United States extends to all controversies to which the United States is a party. That is the whole of it. Here the parties are the United States upon the one side, and a State upon the other. If the opposite party to the United States were any other political body than a State, the United States must institute its proceedings in an inferior court, and, through that process, come to an ultimate decision in the Supreme Court, by means of appeal or a writ of error; but the opposite party from the United States being a State of the Union, and the constitution of the United States having expressly conferred upon the Supreme Court of the United States original jurisdiction in all controversies to which a State is a party, it seems to me that the conclusion is irresistible. The United States are capable of sueing. The United States are capable of having a claim; and, by the constitution of the United States, a State is capable of being sued in the Supreme Court of the United States. So it seems to me. But I am not going to discuss the question.

I confess that I was a little mortified to see my friend from Texas [Mr. Rusk] so much excited, and to hear him calling so many hard names about a claim which he considered so particularly clear, when I have the misfortune to differ with him upon the question, and in relation to which I think it is quite possible for the United States to entertain a claim, without being liable to the charge of injustice, even against the claim of Texas.

Mr. RUSK. Mr. President, I may have used rather strong language.

Mr. BADGER. That you did.

Mr. RUSK. I think my case justifies it; but I certainly intended to be respectful to those who differ from me. For upwards of two years I have been asking that the grounds on which the United States set up claim should be given. Whenever a post-route was to be established, the right of Texas has been denied, but the right of the United States has not been shown. The honorable senator from Maryland [Mr. Pearce] and the honorable senator from Vermont, [Mr. Upham,] before the treaty, denied the right of Texas, it is true. The honorable senator from New Jersey [Mr. Dayton] the other day attempted to show the title of the United States. These are the only attempts that have ever been made. And yet judgment after judgment has been pronounced here against Texas, and in favor of the United States, without deigning to give the reasons for that judgment. Besides, sir, this is a question of great importance to Texas. She is poor and in debt. She has clamorous creditors. This is the only means she has of paying her debts. She has not a full treasury as the United States have; and when a judgment is thus pronounced against her claim, and her title called a mere pretension, I think there is at least some little excuse for the use of terms which I do not usually indulge in.

Mr. BADGER. I know you do not.

Custards without Eggs.—One quart of new milk, four tablespoonfuls of flour, two of sugar. Season with nutmeg or cinnamon, and add salt to your liking. The milk should be placed over a quick fire, and when at a boiling point, the flour should be added, being previously stirred up in cold milk. As soon as thoroughly scalded, add the sugar, spices, and salt. This is an excellent dish, and deservedly prized by every one who has tried it.

Woman's Rights.—A meeting in favor of woman's rights, similar in character to that held recently at Salem, Ohio, has been held in Boston, Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis, of Providence, being in the chair. Nothing of consequence was done, except to call a Convention of women, to meet at Worcester, on the Wednesday and Thursday of the second week in October next.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS NOBLY EXPRESSED.

Gov. Crittenden, of Ky., at a meeting recently held at Indianapolis, employed the following eloquent language in reference to the Union of these States, as affected by a continual and irritating agitation of the slavery question:

"What is to disturb the Union? Our history (said Gov. Crittenden) is but a series of Providences, from the landing of our fathers, fleeing from oppression in the old world, until, through a seven years' war, a government was founded to which Washington placed his signet, now numbering more than twenty millions of freemen—and out of this large number not a man is to be found who can say that his government is oppressing him. Where shall we find such a constitution as ours? And yet, in the midst of all this, there is the voice of alarm. What is the cause? * * * But suppose a dissolution of the Union. I (said he) in that event, could never again appear upon your soil with the kindly greetings that have welcomed me on the present occasion, for disunion can never take place without war and bloodshed. He that would destroy the Constitution of the United States would destroy the greatest blessings of liberty, morality and religion. He said there was a deep apprehension, on the part of the South, that such was the aim of many in our country. For himself, he would rather be a hewer of wood and drawer of water than to see the Union perish, for in it are garnered up the highest hopes of humanity.

"When it falls, the earth will shake with a crash. He did not believe that the Union could be easily dissolved, but by continued agitation a thorn would be planted that would continue to rankle. He believed the Union could not be easily destroyed; but it could be undermined. This continual agitation of the question would vitiate the public mind, and one of the worst consequences of disunion would be realized, if the States should lose their sympathy and kindness for each other; the withered dead limbs might remain attached to the body, or only remain bound together as the doctors bind the parts of a skeleton, when the heart that gave them animation, was pulseless and dead."

"SMALL SWEET COURTESIES OF LIFE."

We commend the following as worthy the attention of our readers.

Extract of a letter of the late William Wirt to his Daughter.

"I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasing to others, is to show that you care for them. The whole world is like the miller at Mansfield, 'who cared for nobody—no, not he,—because nobody cared for him.' And the whole world will serve you so, if you give them the same cause. Let every one, therefore, see that you do care for them, by showing them, what Sterne so happily calls, "the small sweet courtesies of life,"—those courtesies in which there is no parade, whose voice is too still to tease, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little kind acts of attention, giving others the preference in every little enjoyment at the table, in the field, walking, sitting or standing. This is the spirit that gives to your time of life, and to your sex its sweetest charms. It constitutes the sum total of all the witchcraft of woman. Let the world see that your first care is for yourself, and you will spread the solitude of the Upas tree around you, in the same way, by the emanation of a poison which kills all the juices of affection in its neighborhood. Such a girl may be admired for her understanding and accomplishments, but she will never be beloved.

The seeds of love can never grow but under the warm and genial influence of kind feelings and affectionate manners. Vivacity goes a great way in young persons. It calls attention to her who displays it; and if it then be found associated with a generous sensibility, its execution is irresistible.

On the contrary, if it be found in alliance with a cold, haughty, selfish heart, it produces no further effect, except an adverse one. Attend to this my daughter. It flows from a heart that feels for you all the anxiety a parent can feel, and not without the hope which constitutes the parent's highest happiness. May God protect and bless you. Your affectionate father,

WM. WIRT."

Another Testimony to the same Point.—Henry Clay has said, "In all the affairs of human life, social as well as political, he had remarked that courtesies of a small and trivial character are the ones which strike deepest to the grateful and appreciating heart. It is the picayune compliments which are most appreciated; far more are they appreciated than the double-eagle ones which we sometimes yield."

Lutheran Standard.

A Remarkable Man and a Remarkable Family.—There is now in Toledo a man measuring in height 7 feet 4 inches, and weighing usually 314 pounds. He is a native of Switzerland, and served as a private in one of the Roman Legions during the late Roman insurrection. His family at home, consist of his parents, three brothers and three sisters, whose average height is nearly 7 feet.

Father,	53 years,	5 ft.	10 in.	height.
Mother,	49 "	6	2	"
Oldest brother,	36 "	7	8	"
2 brothers, one	18 "	6	2	"
the other	20 "	6	3½	"
Oldest sister,	28 "	6	8	"
2 sisters, one	16 "	6	4	"
the other	18 "	6	5½	"
Himself,	28 "	7	4	"

Toledo Republican Lancet.

Interesting to Travellers.—A writer in *Moore's Rural New-Yorker*, an excellent agricultural journal, published in Rochester, New York, says that alum dissolved in whiskey will cure galls on horses caused by the collar or other pieces of the harness. It will prevent galls from forming, or where they have occurred, constant bathing will secure the continued use of the horses, and actually heal the wound while in service.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

MR. GALES:—I see in the Register of last week, you have reference to a remark made by me in a Rail Road speech, delivered in this City, some time in December last: Also to a private declaration, made where or to whom, is not stated. The first you endorse as true; the second you believe from rumor to be true. Whether you were present and heard the speech, or whether your endorsement be made upon personal knowledge, or the information of others, I say in both statements, you are in error.

1. You affirm that I said that if the Democrats took ground against the Central Road, or a liberal system of Internal Improvement by the State, *they would go where they deserved to go*—TO THE DEVIL."

Now I deny this, and I say, I was at the time addressing myself to the Democratic party, and said, the doctrine of that party was, the denial of the Constitutional power in Congress to carry on a general system of Internal Improvements; that it was one of the reserved powers to the States. That if we said Congress could not, and we would not, exercise the power, we should take grounds which no party at this day could stand on. And if the Democratic party should then divide, and quarrel about the Rail Road, and get by the ears—"*We should all go to the Devil.*" What I intended by the expression, you and every other candid man will fully understand, that as a party, we should be both dishonored, beaten and put down. So, as you will see, you make my anathema apply to the *enemies* of the road, when what I did say, applies as well to its *friends* as enemies of the Democratic party. I correct the error, not that I consider the correction as due to you, but to my Democratic friends. You may become a knight-errant in the cause of President Taylor, but I cannot recognize you as either the champion or defender of the Democratic party. When I shall say anything calculated to wound their feelings, I shall hold myself quite ready to explain or apologise, as the occasion shall demand.

2. You charge, on rumor, that I had said that "should the Democrats nominate a man who is opposed to Internal Improvements by the State, HE SHOULD TAKE THE STUMP AGAINST AND DENOUNCE HIM."

In this you are also misinformed. I said, if any man, whether Whig or Democrat, should come out for the repeal of the charter and should denounce the friends and supporters of the Road, I would meet him, whether on or off the stump. This pledge I stand ready to redeem. I have already met one such character—a Whig—who declared from the stump that the Stockholders of the road, had conspired to cheat and defraud the public—that although they had subscribed one million of dollars and paid five per cent, and though they might give their notes for the balance, they never intended to pay another cent, and that he would not give a blank piece of paper for the whole of such notes. Here the Stockholders, one hundred and sixty in the County of Wake, of our most respectable citizens, were pronounced conspirators, cheats and robbers, and this by a Candidate for the Legislature. I denounced the charge as a gross slander, and the man who was capable of making such a charge, as either a knave or a fool. I might call upon you and others to sustain me in this defence, but that you seem more disposed to put me down than to put the road up.

As to my political course, I had not calculated on, or expected your approval. I had seen in your paper, that, whilst you preferred the plan as reported to the Senate for the adjustment of the slavery question, as a whole, yet if you could not get that, you were quite ready to take that of the President. After this proof of party allegiance to your Chief, we certainly shall not agree on that question. Regretting that you should have suffered your paper to be used to gratify the petty malice of others, I shall leave you to your own course—promising you, whatever that course may be, I shall not trouble you, or suffer myself to be troubled about it.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

REPLY OF THE REGISTER.

[As a matter of fairness, we give Gen. Saunders the full benefit of the above explanation. We have no desire to accuse him or any other man wrongfully. We have the right and we intend to exercise the right, of commenting at all times, upon the public conduct of public men—with the only qualification that we shall never depart from the requirements of a *due courtesy*. It is our duty, too, as the conductor of a Whig Press, to warn our friends, as we have done, in the present instance, of lending too ready and credulous a ear to the professions of men, whose life has been spent in bitter opposition to their cause, and whose partisan prejudices, or rather whose thirst for political promotion, is proven to be too strong for the first promptings of a patriotic impulse.

We do not see that the Card of Gen. Saunders demands much notice at our hands. He denies having made use of the expression, alluded to by "a Voter," in our last, and which from our recollection of his speech, we affirmed that he *did* employ. We can only say, that our recollection of that expression *is now*, as stated in our last; that it is *corroborated and confirmed* by the recollection of many of our most respectable citizens; and that we have the certificates of several in our possession. *Are they called for?* More than this—we quote an extract from an article in the "Register" of Dec. 19th, 1849, (published three days after the speech referred to was delivered) giving a report of that Speech—which report was not contradicted, either in spirit or substance, at the time, nor since, until Gen. S. became a candidate for the Legislature, either by himself or the organ of the "*true* Democratic doctrine" party, in this City.

"He spoke next of his party relations, and maintained that opposition to these modes of State improvement by the States themselves and their citizens, was not the true Democratic doctrine. He had learned it in the old Nat. Macon school. We cannot, consistently, say to the Federal Government, that she has no constitutional power to embark in these schemes, and ought not and must not do it, and at the same time say that we have neither the power nor disposition to do it ourselves. It is saying—"*You* shan't do it—and *we* won't." Gen. Saunders said he was a true Democrat—none truer; but he admitted no such doctrine as that in his creed. And the party that based itself on opposition to these Roads, in this enlightened day—this age of progress—was doomed to defeat. It could not stand under the weight. "*Such a party would go*—WHERE IT OUGHT TO GO—*to the Devil!*"

"But that would not be the fate of his party. It was not their doctrine. He made an appeal to his Democratic friends not to be misled in this matter, by demagogues. Let them put their shoulders to the wheel. It was a good work. It was noble, patriotic, democratic. He claimed it as such, and would stand or fall by it. (Pointing to Mr. GRAVES, who was sitting by him)—Said he, —"Will you sacrifice *him* for his course? If you do, you must sacrifice Dobbin and Ashe and many other noble spirits, whom you have been used to honor and approve. In that great sacrifice, I ask to be one. *I* would not stand when such men fall."

We must say, in addition, that it is much more probable, that Gen. Saunders should have forgotten what was uttered in the heat, excitement and fervor of debate, than that so many Gentlemen, of worth and veracity, should have misapprehended him! We repeat that we did not understand him, as we have shown, as he says he ought to have been understood, and that he is alone, so far as we have heard, in his recollection of his remarks and in the construction which he places upon them.

As to abnegation the second, we can only re-state that we endorsed the truth of the charge upon *rumor* simply, and that rumor is *very* prevalent and very generally believed.

Gen. Saunders is mistaken in supposing that our anxiety for the success of the Central Road is less sincere than our desire to see him defeated. No man has applauded more than we have Gen. Saunders's efforts in behalf of the great Central Road; and we admire the amount of spirit and patriotism he yet displays,—yes, *even* that much—when he says that he would denounce the man who should propose a repeal of the charter of that great enterprize. But the "Central Road" is a settled matter —a pledge was given, (if we have been correctly informed,) as we supposed it would be given, at a Democratic anti-Internal Improvement meeting at Rolesville, on Saturday last, called for the purpose of bringing out opposition to the regular Ticket, that Gen. Saunders would sanction and act up to the resolution—the *true* Democratic doctrine" resolution—offered by Mr. Shepard in the County Convention —we regard that resolution as an entire surrender of the rights and privileges of a representative, and as a blow aimed at the cause of Internal Improvement—and so regarding it, we have not hesitated, and shall not hesitate, to tell Whigs not to be duped by any previous professions, into the support of men, who have *crawfished*, at the call of *party*, from the positions they have hitherto assumed.

As to the insinuations about "party allegiance to Chiefs" &c., we can only remark, that, when we shall have lived to General Saunders's age, we hope to be able to say, that stronger ties to party have claimed our allegiance and affection, than the "cohesive power of public plunder!"

REID—AND THE WILMOT PROVISO.

David S. Reid, the Locofoco candidate for Governor of North Carolina, while in Congress, in 1845 and 1847, VOTED TWICE for the Oregon bill, with the WILMOT PROVISO in it. The establishment of the truth of this charge ought to kill him politically in this State; and surely entitles him to the execration of every southern man. What insult, therefore, to the people of North Carolina, for the Democratic Convention to nominate such a man for the highest Executive Office.

And now for the *proof*. The first time the Wilmot Proviso occurred was on the passage of the bill organizing the Territory of Oregon, on the 3*d of February*, 1845. The bill contained a provision that *slavery should never exist in that country*, and thereby excluded citizens of the South, *from going there with their negroes!* The bill, with this obnoxious and unjust feature, was passed—Yeas 140, Nays 60. Among those who voted for its passage were *forty-seven* Southern Democrats, (*David S. Reid*, A. H. Arrington, J. R. J. Daniel, and James J. McKay, from North Carolina among them,) while *every* Southern *Whig* voted against its passage. Had these Southern Democrats been true to the South, they might have defeated the bill—might have checked Northern aggression upon Southern rights, and thus secured those rights. But no—the object was to make the Democratic party popular at the North, and hence Southern Democrats *betrayed* their constituents. Now had these *forty-seven* Southern Democrats voted *Nay*, the vote would have stood, Yeas 93, Nays 107, and the bill would have been deservedly *rejected*. Can we hope to obtain our rights, when Southern Democrats thus turn against us? *David S. Reid* BETRAYED North Carolina, and surrendered the rights of the South when he gave that vote, and ought to have no office bestowed upon him by North Carolina Freemen. [See House Jour. 2d Ses. 28th Cong. Feb. 3d, 1845, page 321. The Senate rejected the bill.

BUT THAT IS NOT ALL.

Again—*David S. Reid* voted for this abomination THE SECOND time, in the House of Representatives, the 16th Jan. 1847. [See Cong. Globe, 2d Sess. 29th Cong. page 198.] The same bill containing the same Wilmot Proviso again was put upon its passage, and it passed, Yeas 133, Nays 35. Two thirds of the Southern Democrats again voted for it, while Southern Whigs again opposed it. To prevent mistakes we give the names of those Democrats—and mark you! *David S. Reid* is again among them! Here they are:

James B. Bowlin, Lynn Boyd, W. G. Brown, L. B. Chase, Howell Cobb, Alvan Cullom, *John R. J. Daniel*, G. S. Houston, Joseph Johnston, Andrew Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, John Lumpkin, *Jas. J. McKay*, Barclay Martin, Timothy Pilsbury, DAVID S. REID, F. P. Staton, John W. Tibbatts, John S. Phelps, Leon. H. Sims, and Jacob Thompson.

The Senate again rejected this bill; but in 1849, the same bill was offered in Congress, and then passed both Houses, and was approved by President Polk. In the Senate there was a tie between the North and the South—but *two* Democratic Senators, Thomas H. Benton and Samuel Houston, *betrayed* the South, (as it had become usual for Democrats to do,) supported the bill, and it *passed*, which it never could have done but for Democratic votes. Every Southern *Whig* voted against the bill.

And now North Carolinians are asked to cast their votes for a man for Governor, who has VOTED TWICE for the odious and abominable Wilmot Proviso in the Oregon Bill—and who is *forsworn* as a Representative, if he did not believe that Congress had the power to *prohibit* Slavery!

Look at it people of North Carolina! He has twice *betrayed the South*—and how can you trust him?—*Raleigh Times.*

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The last "Lincoln Courier" publishes the only letter from Mr. Reid, accepting the nomination by the late Loco Foco Convention, that has yet seen the light, and we hasten (says the Raleigh Register,) to lay the precious document before our readers. We commend it to an attentive perusal. Mr. Reid's declaration of principles will be found to be all that his most ardent friends could have desired —clear, perspicuous, and above board; while the disinterested reader will be charmed, no less with its tone of self-sacrificing generosity, than with its classic style of diction.

SALEM, N. C. June 19, 1850.

My Dear Sir:—The Convention has nominated me, and I cannot decline a compliment so generously bestowed. You may therefore say to our friends, "All's right—and go ahead."

DAVID S. REID.

Wm. Lander, Esq.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE "WILMOT" CANDIDATE.

We mean to show, by high Locofoco authority, that the truth is not in the last "Standard" when it affirms "that the "Register" well knows that its charge against Col. Reid, of having voted for the Wilmot Proviso, is unfounded and false;" and when it further says, that "the Ordinance of '97, which was inserted in the Oregon Bill, and approved by President Polk, was inserted in accordance with the principle of the Missouri line." We say that we intend to prove both assertions false, by the testimony of competent Loco Foco authority—false by the testimony of the Congressional Records—and false, by the recorded evidence of the "Standard" itself!

In the first place, it is necessary to state, that the Oregon Territory was *no part* of the North Western Territory, ceded by Virginia to the United States, and which was bound, under the Ordinance of '87, to come into the Union as *free* States. It did not *then* belong to the United States, and, of course, the Ordinance, which was passed under the old Confederation, and adopted by the first Congress which met under the present Constitution, could only apply to the North Western Territory which then belonged to the United States; and as there is no provision in the Ordinance making it applicable to any other Territory, afterwards to be acquired, it results necessarily, that it *had no applicability to the Oregon Territory*. This is what we mean to prove; but, before proceeding further with this proof, we will state another fact, which even the "Standard," with all its effrontery and shameless tergiversation, cannot deny, and which it is important should be made known, to enable our people duly to appreciate *David S. Reid's* treachery to their interests. It is well known that our title to Oregon was purchased, with Louisiana and Florida, from France and Spain, and that, therefore, the Oregon Territory *came in* as emphatically *slave* Territory, just as much as the North Western was *free* Territory! These purchases were made twenty or thirty years after the Ordinance was applied to the North Western Territory, ceded by Virginia. Such was the state of things, when *David S. Reid* voted for the Oregon Bill, with the principle of the Wilmot Proviso in it, without the compromise feature of the Missouri line.

We charge, therefore, again—and we intend to re-iterate the charge, again and again—*that David S. Reid deserted the South and her best interests, in this hour of trial and difficulty, and went over to the free-soilers of the North—that he voted a-way Territory, that came in as Slave Territory!!* We leave it to the unbiassed judgment and sound sense of the people, to say, whether we are not fully sustained in making these charges by the additional evidence which follows.

Mr. Calhoun published in the "Pendleton Messenger" of July 14th, 1849, a reply to Benton's speech delivered at the capital of Missouri, in which he used the following language:

"Very different (from the Missouri Compromise,) was the case in reference to the Oregon Bill, passed at the session preceding the last.—There, the North contended for the absolute right to exclude Slavery from all the Territories; and announced their determination to do so, against the efforts of the South to compromise the question by extending the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific Ocean. The offer was scornfully refused, and the bill passed without any Compromise. *It was intended indeed to be the practical assertion of the naked principle, that Congress had the power, claimed for it, of passing the Wilmot Proviso.* It was the first act of the kind ever passed, &c."

Mr. *Benton* says, in the speech delivered at Lexington, on the 7th July, 1849, that he introduced the amendment into the Oregon bill that passed it with the Wilmot Proviso attached; and it was done to *assert the unlimited power of Congress* over Slavery in the Territories. And that, as a *naked, absolute, unconditional* exercise of the *unlimited* power of Congress over the *whole subject*, the Oregon bill with the anti-slavery clause, received the approving signature of President Polk, with the sanction of his whole Cabinet.

The "olive branch" referred to by Mr. Calhoun, which was so "scornfully refused" by the North, was an amendment offered by Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, to the Wilmot Proviso as it stood in the Oregon bill, in the following words:

"*Inasmuch*, as the whole of the said Territory lies North of 36° 30′ North latitude, known as the line of the Missouri Compromise."

That amendment was rejected, and Reid afterwards voted for the naked Wilmot Proviso!

As to Mr. Polk's approval of the Oregon Bill,—Maj. Thomas, a Loco Foco member of Congress from Mr. Polk's own District in Tennessee, declares that *he* voted for it, because the President sent for him and persuaded him to do so—and that Mr. Polk recognized the power in Congress to insert the Wilmot Proviso into a Territorial bill for the Government of Oregon!

Such is the history of this question. Will the "Standard assert that Mr. Polk would have signed any bill he deemed unconstitutional—or that *Reid* would have voted for a bill *he* deemed unconstitutional? So far from Mr. Reid's believing it so, we have always understood that he *defended* this vote, upon the ground that Congress *had* the power to insert the principle of the Wilmot Proviso in the bill, *and that he once wrote a letter to that effect! Did he ever write such a letter?*

But we have not quite done. Although it is said to be unlawful to make a man stultify himself, we mean that Holden shall bear witness against himself in this matter. We shall thus have a couple of these Loco Focos—Gen. Saunders and the "Standard" (*par nobile fratrum*)—in the same predicament. This is as it should be, however. The latter put the former where he is. Wonder if they can help each other? We quote from the "Standard" of July 25th, 1849:

"We have received and read with much satisfaction, the reply of Mr. Calhoun to Col. Benton, and shall lay it before our readers in our next issue. We regard it as conclusive. Mr. Calhoun follows up his ambitious and unscrupulous assailant at every step, meets every point made against him, and concludes with a masterly argument against the Wilmot Proviso. We hope every Southern man will read this document; and to our Whig friends we especially appeal, not only to peruse it, but to weigh impartially and without prejudice the great truths it contains. *We*, certainly, cannot be charged with partizan bias in thus speaking of Mr. Calhoun; for we have not been able, on all occasions, to agree with him or to approve his course. Here, however, in this hour of peril, he is true to the South and to the Union also, as he always has been, and, as we believe, he always will be; and for one we tender him our hearty thanks for this reply."

Let the reader compare this unqualified endorsement, with the extract from Mr. Calhoun's Reply, and judge for himself, whether, in the opinion of the organ of North Carolina Loco Focoism, itself, "the principle of the Wilmot Proviso" was not inserted in the Oregon Bill?

GOV. MANLY ON FREE SUFFRAGE.

A very unworthy attempt is made in the *Standard* to misrepresent Gov. Manly in regard to this matter. It is necessary for the public to look out for trickery and falsehood in that quarter, and to guard against them. The Governor regards it as his duty, in any event of the approaching election, to recommend to the next General Assembly such legislation, consistently with the compromises of our present constitution, as will enable the people to *decide* all questions of change in our organic law for themselves. And this is all that the *Governor can do*, if Davy Reid himself were Governor.

The people want no more humbug upon this subject. What does *Mr. Reid* mean when he advocates "free suffrage!" Does he mean that he *either will or can do any more?* Are we to be treated like children? —and to be told that we can have free suffrage by voting for Mr. Reid, but *can't have it* if we vote for Gov. Manly? The Democratic Convention declare that "an amendment to the constitution of this State *ought to be made* abolishing the land qualification for electors of senators; and the people *ought* to be permitted to elect the Judges for a term of years."

Very well. How does *Mr. Reid* and the Convention propose to *effect* this?—Why, by submitting the question to the people, *just as Gov. Manly does.* And suppose the people decide that these things *ought not* to be—how will *Mr. Reid* FORCE them to accede? We crave to know.

Raleigh Times.

THE CENSUS.

Col. George W. Little, U. S. Marshal for this State, has made the following appointments in the respective Counties, of Subordinate Marshals, to assist in taking the 7th Census. We presume that they will commence operations immediately; and it would be well for heads of families to make out their lists and have them in readiness.

Alamance—Geo. Hurdle, North Division; S. J. Turrentine, South Division.
Alexander—J. C. Smith.
Anson—James M. Waddill.
Ashe—Abraham Bryan.
Beaufort—James Williams.
Bertie—William J. Cherry.
Bladen—Daniel M. Baie.
Brunswick—Thomas R. Hall.
Buncombe—C. H. McClure.
Burke—Samuel McDowell Tate.
Cabarrus—John Shimpock.
Caldwell—R. C. Miller.
Camden—John H. Mitchell.
Carteret—Brien Hellen.
Caswell—Wm. P. Graves.
Catawba—Jesse Gaut.
Chatham—Alex. H. Dismukes, Upper Regiment; Richard Faucette, Lower Regiment.
Chowan—John A. Benbury.
Cleaveland—James W. Cabaniss.
Columbus—Haynes Leanon.
Craven—Wm. H. Marshall.
Cumberland—South Eastern Division, John C. Blocker; North Western Division, Rob't B. Smith.
Currituck—Thomas F. Baxter.
Cherokee—Geo. W. Hayes.
Duplin—Richard B. Morisey.
Davie—Burgess Gaither.
Davidson—North Division Haley Brown; South Division, Robert Burns.
Edgecombe—Job P. Pitt.
Franklin—John D. Hawkins, Jr.
Forsythe—Philip Kerner.
Gates—Cordy Y. Savage.
Granville—Prof. E. A. Jones.
Greene—Edward Carman.
Guilford—South Division Jesse Wheeler; North Division, Archibald Wilson.
Gaston—Robert Abernathy.
Halifax—Benjamin W. Edwards.
Haywood—Thaddeus D. Brysou.
Hertford—John Van, Jr.
Hyde—W. S. Daniel.
Henderson—John Clayton.
Iredell—Thos. L. Tucker.
Johnston—Charles W. Lee.
Jones—Roscoe Barnes.
Lenoir—Franklin Dibble.
Lincoln—Thos. J. Eccles.
Martin—Simon Smithwick.
McDowell—Elisha C. Neal.
Mecklenburg—Andrew Briard.
Montgomery—Calvin W. Wooley.
Moore—Norman McCrummen.
Macon—Dr. Henry G. Woodfin.
Nash—J. W. Taylor.
New Hanover—Thos. F. Gause.
Northampton—Nicholas Boon.
Onslow—B. F. Williams.
Orange—Shepperd K. Nash.
Pasquotank—William Newbold.
Perquimons—Henry W. Barber.
Person—Thomas Glenn.
Pitt—John A. Shelby.
Randolph—South Division, R. H. Brown; North Division, John P. H. Russ.
Richmond—John M. Dockery.
Rowan—E. D. Austen.
Robeson—North Division, Hector Currie; South Division, Dan'l McNeill.
Rockingham—Eastern Division, Francis Watkins; Western Division, Miles D. King.
Rutherford—William Shipp.
Sampson—North Division, Calton Hall; South Division, Edward Vail.
Stokes—Samuel Hughes.
Surry—South of the Yadkin, Ephraim Haigh; North of the Yadkin, William R. Lovell.
Stanly—Thomas H. Tomlinson.
Tyrrel—Hezekiah Lewis.
Union—Russel Rogers.
Wake—East Division, Henry H. Harriss; West Division, Stephen Stevenson; City of Raleigh, Wm. H. Hood.
Warren—Alex. B. Hawkins.
Washington—Jno. B. Gaelet.
Wilkes—A. Carmichael.
Watauga—Jonathan Horton.
Wayne—North Division, Wm. Hollowell; South Division, John Wright.
Yancey—Lorenzo D. Poteet.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

As to public matters, of all the State Constitutions in the Union, North Carolina has the best, and its alteration is not agitated by the people, but by political aspirants. But if equal suffrage must come, equal taxation should come with it; though it is a good motto to let well enough alone, and the owner of property should at least be the best guardian of his rights.

It is natural for man to desire the direction of his own money, and if a project of internal improvement, or any thing else, is profitable to individuals or to a community, they are mostly sectional, and operate unequally; consequently those individuals or that community interested therein should be at the expense of said project, after allowing them a charter therefor.

There are 15 or 20 counties in the Western part of the State whose trade, Rail Road or no Rail Road, will never go to Wilmington; and I think it would be a good rule for all men to adopt, to have no public debt, no public taxes, only for the support of government,—unless actually necessary for some charitable purpose. Let us always retain our domestic, as well as our religious liberties.

A FARMER.

[A subscriber requests the insertion of the above; in which, it is needless to say, we do not concur, generally.]—*Observer.*

[BY REQUEST.]

From the Richmond Christian Advocate.

Of the general legislation of the Conference we have very little to say. There is one subject on which we desire in the spirit of kindness and conciliation to say a word. It is one that may be the instrument of good or evil to the Church, and the souls of the people. We refer to the act of the Conference in altering the boundary lines between the North and South Carolina Conferences. This is an old issue between these two Conferences. At the General Conference of 1846, after a fair and full hearing of both parties, the lines were altered; but the next day we think the subject was reconsidered, and the boundary restored as at the first. In St. Louis, the subject came up again. It was fully and freely discussed. The result was the same. The territory in dispute was given to the N. C. Conference. Several unsuccessful efforts were made to alter this vote, but every one failed. It was the declared judgment of the General Conference that the N. C. Conference was entitled to, and ought to have the territory; and this decision, we think, ought to be quietly acquiesced in by the parties concerned. It is due to the South Carolina delegates to say, they did all that was demanded by their circumstances to prevent this decision. They argued, remonstrated, entreated, and protested against it. But the Conference, having jurisdiction in the premises, steadily refused to change its position. By that act it is the law of the highest judicatory of the Church; and it is the duty of every one to acquiesce in it. The South Carolina delegates evinced great devotion to the interests of the Church, and the welfare of the people in the district of country in controversy. They have now an opportunity of testifying their zeal and love by the noblest proof of devotion, i. e. by encouraging the people to follow their own example—a noble one it will be—of yielding the question to the judgment of the constituted authority of the Church; and teaching them that "to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams." This will prove a noble sacrifice to the peace and welfare of the Church. And we are persuaded there will be no real injury to the people in this transfer of their Conference relation; nor will any of the ministers, in our judgment, suffer by a change in their membership. We make these remarks for the sake of peace. From statements made pending the discussion in St. Louis, there is ground to fear that unless wise counsels prevail, and conciliation be the rule of the times, a great deal of evil may ensue. For the sake of the unity and harmony of the Church, we hope all these things may work together for good, and turn out for the furtherance of Zion.

It is not our wish to interfere in this matter. We hope there will be no controversy on the subject; that the decision of the General Conference will be respected and acquiesced in, and that the Church in that section will, under its new pastors, be more than ever peaceable and prosperous.

Amongst the passengers on board the steamer Griffith, destroyed by fire near Cleveland, was a party of thirty-one English emigrants, principally from Cambridgeshire. Most of them were intending to settle in Medina county, (Ohio,) where they have relatives and friends.—But three of the party survive. Robert Hall, himself saved, lost his mother, wife, two sons, two daughters, two brothers, and two sisters, ten in all. William Waters, himself saved, lost his wife and son. Joseph Money, a lad, was saved; his father and two sisters lost. The following entire families were lost: Thomas Rhodes, wife, two sons, and three daughters; William Walker, wife, and son; William Taylor, wife, two sons, and two daughters.

In all, one hundred and fifty-six dead bodies have been found. Twenty-four women, forty-seven men, and twenty-five children, were buried in a trench on the lake shore near where the sad disaster happened. Arrangements were immediately set on foot at Cleveland, however, to have all these bodies disinterred, that they might be transported to that city, and be consigned to separate graves.

The last letter writers from California do not give much encouragement to emigrants. One writing to the Montgomery Advertiser says:

"No man (says our lawyer friend) is advised to come to California unless he is young and single, has nothing to lose, is perfectly desperate, or is as poor as the d—l and somewhat low down in reputation. If even then he can make his corn bread, bacon and greens, and afford to wear country-made, homespun clothes, he had better stay at home."

To the above, a lawyer from New Orleans added the following:

"And if he is a lawyer and has one case, or ever expects to have, stay and stick to it as the last plank of the crew, and pray God that the waves and winds of fate may not waft him to this land of gold and disappointment."

That New Orleans lawyer, we have no doubt, is a sensible fellow, and we believe he never gave better advice to one of his clients in the Crescent City.

New Orleans Bulletin.

ENIGMA.

I'm the stoutest of voices in orchestra heard,
And yet in an orchestra never have been;
I'm a bird of bright plumage, but less like a bird
Nothing in nature ever was seen.
Touching earth I expire, in water I die;
In air I lose breath, yet can swim and can fly;
Darkness destroys me, and light is my death;
You can't keep me alive without stopping my breath.
If my name can't be guessed by a boy or a man,
By a girl or a woman it certainly can.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

BALTIMORE, June 25.

The steamship Niagara arrived at Halifax this morning.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was dull, and a decline of $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$ had taken place, on all qualities below Fair. The week's sales amounted to 25,000 bales, of which speculators took 4000 bales.

Flour was dull, and sales made at 20 a 24 shillings. Pork was steady, with a moderate business doing. Bacon has receded. The failure of the Cuba expedition has stopped the advancing tendency of Sugar, but there has been a good demand at about a 6d decline since last week. Coffee, Native Ceylon, after reaching 46s. per cwt. had declined. Rice had receded 3 shillings, which reduction was necessary to effect sales.

Tobacco has increased in demand.—Turpentine has improved 6d. Tar, no sales.

The Money market was easy. Consols on Tuesday closed at 97$\frac{1}{4}$; on Friday 96$\frac{3}{4}$. United States Securities, Fives of 1853, are quoted at 91 a 92; Sixes 1862, 103 a 104; Sixes, 1867, 106 a 107.

The accounts from the Manufacturing Districts are still improving. Some mills were to resume work on the 13th.

At Havre the Cotton market was inactive, but prices were firm.

The political intelligence presents no new feature.

The British Ministry have been again defeated in Parliament, but the debates present nothing of general interest.

The President of the French Republic, in his recent tour through the provinces, has been well received.

M. Thiers has left Paris on a visit to Louis Philippe in England. He was well received at the Court of St. James. It is said his visit is connected with important political changes in contemplation. He had an interview with the President previous to his leaving France.

The Continent remains quiet, and there is no political news of importance.

The Steamer's news, though unfavorable in a commercial point of view, has had no material effect on the markets. The decline in Cotton was anticipated, and it is believed that the prospects of the growing crop will enable holders to sustain present prices. There has been no export demand for Breadstuffs for some time, and the supply is barely sufficient for the local trade.—*N. Y. Express.*

Extract of a letter, per Cambria, dated

LIVERPOOL, June 8, 1850.

It is my opinion prices have seen the highest point in this market for some time to come. Fair Uplands were plentiful at 7$\frac{3}{4}$d, and to-day all qualities below are drooping; and unless you send us a stimulant by the next steamer, it will, in all probability, decline. The largest holders and receivers will not hold at these prices, and if your weather is reported good, or even moderately so, speculators will take the alarm, and then down go prices. Trade is generally healthy, but spinners are now stocked, and have the power to resist any further advance. Many here are acting on the reports of the next crop not exceeding 2,000,000 to 2,100,000 bales; but until something more positive is known as to the probable amount to be received, 7d for Fair, laid down, is quite enough for Fair Uplands. Remember 1847: your crop then went 200,000 bales over the generality of estimates, and you had 300,000 bales in the country, and by referring to your circulars and others of equal weight, the prospects for that crop being over 2,000,000 were very unpropitious until October. My idea of 7d being safe, may be considered high, but if your reports keep telling of bad weather, floods, and rain, and God knows what, prices cannot decline below that figure—speculators will not permit it; of course, barring revolutions on the continent.

Charleston Mercury.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, June 24.

The steamship Crescent City arrived here this morning, bringing fifteen days' later intelligence from California. She brings $250,000 in gold dust, and 156 passengers.

The steamer Isthmus arrived at Panama on the 26th ultimo, having left San Francisco on the 15th. She brought the mail, $300,000 in gold dust, and 134 passengers.

A destructive fire occurred at San Francisco on the 8th of May, which reduced fully one-third of the city to ashes. The loss was set down at $5,000,000.

The fire was thought to be the work of an incendiary, and $5,000 was offered for his detection.

FROM HAVANA.

The steamship Isabel, Capt. Rollins, from Havana and Key West, arrived at our city on the 22d inst.

The excitement consequent upon the invasion of the Island had entirely subsided. The Contoy prisoners were still in close confinement, and it was understood would not be liberated until advices were received from Old Spain.

The Cholera had somewhat abated in Havana, but was spreading throughout the interior of the Island with great fatality.

Charleston Mercury.

KEY WEST, June 19.

The sloop Randall H. Greene sailed on the 15th for New Orleans, with the officers of the late Cuba expedition, who were arrested in this place. They are in charge of W. C. Malony, U. S. Marshal, who has orders to turn them over to the proper authorities, in order that they may be brought to trial. They are Gen. Gonzales, Colonels O'Hara, Bell and Picket, Major Hawkins, and Capt. Lewis, master of the Creole. Capt. Hawkins, also one of the officers, died on the 17th, of disease contracted while on the expedition.

Curious Epitaph.—Dickens, in his "Household Words," gives the following as a literal transcript of an inscription on a tombstone in a churchyard in Dorsetshire, viz: "Here lies the body of Lady O'Looney, great niece of Burke, commonly called the sublime. She was bland, passionate and deeply religious; also, she painted in water colors, and sent several pictures to the exhibition. She was first cousin to Lady Jones; and of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NEW MEXICO.

Formation of a State Government—Slavery prohibited!—Boundaries defined—Senators and Representatives to be elected to Congress.

By Telegraph to the New York Express.

ST LOUIS, June 25, 1850.

The following important advices from Santa Fe have been received in this city:—

SANTA FE, May 25, 1850.

There has been a Convention of delegates called and held here, which has formed and promulgated a State Constitution for the government of the "State of New Mexico."

The Convention assembled on the 15th inst., and the session lasted eight or nine days, in which a Constitution was formed which would go into operation about the 1st of July.

The boundaries of the State were defined, and slavery prohibited! The Constitution was adopted to-day (25th May.) In fifteen days an election is to take place for members of the State Legislature.

Two Senators and Representatives in Congress will soon be elected, and efforts will also be made for them to take their seats in Congress.

Mr. St. Vrain, Judge Otero, and Henry Conolly are prominent candidates for Governor, and Capt. A. W. Reynolds and Major R. H. Witman for Senators. It is supposed that Hon. Hugh N. Smith, the present delegate in Washington, would be elected to the House of Representatives.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.

True Bills found against Gen. Lopez and other Cuban Invaders.—The Grand Jury to-day, sitting as a grand inquest for the United States, found true bills against Gen. Lopez, Mr. Sigur of Delaware, Gov. Quitman, Judge C. Pinckney, Mr. Smith of Mississippi, Ex-Senator Henderson, Mr. O Sullivan, former Editor of the Democratic Review, and ten others of the expeditionists against Cuba. They are indicted for the offence prescribed by the laws of our country in reference to the matter in question. They have been held to bail for trial before the U. S. Court.

Mr. Webster's term of office, expiring in March next, the question of his re-election is beginning to be agitated in Massachusetts. It is the expressed opinion of Mr. Natick Wilson, (late of the defunct Republican, free soil organ.) that this question must be met, and that it cannot be shunned. He says:

"Massachusetts owes it to her principles, her character, her future influence, and to the cause of liberty and humanity in America, to crush this apostate to her long cherished principles—this false and recreant Senator who has betrayed her in the cause of liberty. She should drive him forever from her councils, dishonored and disgraced —a warning to all politicians in after times."

That is rather a rich paragraph, we think; free-soilers, decidedly and extensively. But such mud never sticks: "when it is dry it will all rub off," like any other dirt.

SENATOR DICKINSON'S SPEECH.

A complimentary dinner was given a few days ago to the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, at Tammany Hall, New York.—The speech delivered by him, in response to the toast given, is replete with noble and patriotic sentiments—such sentiments as should be entertained by every American who desires to see the Union perpetuated. He condemned, in unequivocal language, the interference of the North with the institution of slavery at the South —went into an examination of the subject of slavery in connection with the territories, and avowed himself in favor of permitting the people to decide the question for themselves. Under all circumstances he would sustain the union of the States. In speaking of the compromise bill, he says:

"I should do injustice to my own feelings if I did not bear testimony to the patriotic zeal and good faith with which this plan for adjusting sectional controversies is supported from the North and South, the East and the West, and from members of both political parties. One spirit seems to animate them, and that is, to do justice to all and once more give the country quiet, and the government power to perform its ordinary functions. But it has vigilant, earnest, and unyielding opposition, and, while we may hope for its success, the result must be considered uncertain. But whether it succeeds or is overpowered, there is one whose especial efforts in its behalf have earned the approbation of his country, and wrung warm admiration from its opponents, for his great ability and manly independence. I mean Mr. Clay, of Kentucky.—(Cheers and applause.) Strong and decided political opponent as he is, I deem it no more than justice to say that his position in its support is a most commanding moral spectacle.—Full of years, his eye still kindles with the fire of youth, and his enlarged experience throws back from the evening of his days a flood of light and learning, as the sun retiring in the western horizon sheds his hues of golden beauty upon the eastern mountains. He is entitled to the gratitude and thanks of every friend of his country, regardless of party considerations; and may they be cheerfully awarded."

Benton vs. Foote.—The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia have ignored the bill against Foote for bringing his revolver to bear against the barn-door belly of old bully Bullion.

Important Plank Road Decision.—Judge Root, of Oneida county, has delivered an opinion which may be of interest to all travellers. It seems that considerable litigation has taken place between the Rome and Utica plank road company, and various persons who have avoided a toll gate on their road, by leaving it just before reaching the gate, and travelling for a mile on the Erie canal, and then returning to the road. The Judge has decided in favor of the plank road company with costs.

Buffalo Courier.

A Conscientious Abolitionist.—A New Jersey correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce relates an anecdote of a neighbor of his, who was a hard case of abolitionism. "I asked him (says the narrator) what he had done with his black boy, (who was a slave until he had arrived at the age of twenty five-years, according to the laws of New Jersey.) He said, "*I have sold him. I am determined to have nothing more to do with slavery!*"

ON WALTZING.

What! the girl I adore by another embraced?
What! the balm of her lips shall another man taste!
What! touch'd in the twirl by another man's knee!
What! pant and recline on another than me!
Sir, she's yours. From the grape you have pressed the soft blue!
From the rose you have shaken the tremulous dew!
When you touch you may take! Pretty waltzer adieu!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY.

Election on Thursday, August 1st.

The undersigned has this day associated with himself, his son PETER M. HALE; and the paper, and the Bookstore connected therewith, will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. J. HALE & Son.

All persons indebted to the undersigned will confer an especial favor by settling up,—if possible during the present month. During the past two months he has caused accounts to be drawn up and forwarded by mail to those who owe for as much as two years' subscription, to those whose papers have been discontinued leaving a balance due, and to many of those who owe small advertising accounts, &c. So far, he regrets to say, replies have been received but from few, comparatively. To these his thanks are due. To all others, an expression of a hope, that they will speedily follow the example.

E. J. HALE.

July 1, 1850.

CANDIDATES.

The North Carolinian contains a note from Kimbrel Jones, Esq. announcing himself a candidate to represent this county in the Commons, and declaring himself "opposed to taxing the people for Internal Improvements."

Bladen County.—We are requested to announce Col. J. G. McDugald as the Whig candidate to represent his fellow-citizens of Bladen in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

Cabarrus and Stanly.—Rufus Barringer, Whig, for the Senate.

Cabarrus.—Joseph W. Scott, Whig, for the Commons.

The candidates in Craven county have all withdrawn, viz: Wm. H. Washington, Whig, for Senate; A. T. Jerkins, Whig, and G. J. Stevenson, Loco, Commons.

Beaufort and Hyde.—Allen Grist, Whig, for the Senate.

Beaufort.—Wm. H. Tripp and Jesse Stubbs, Whigs, for the Commons.

THE TEXAS BOUNDARY.—Some remarks of Mr. Badger on this subject, which is likely to produce serious trouble, will be found on our first page. They are distinguished by the ability and courtesy which have marked Mr. Badger's course, and which dignify even a short incidental discussion such as this.

We have never believed in the validity of the claim which Texas sets up to New Mexico as a part of her domain, and we were struck with the unanimity in the late Whig Convention against that claim. The subject was discussed in connection with the Compromise Bill, which was endorsed by one of the resolutions adopted by the Convention. And the principal, and almost the only objection which was stated to that bill, was, that it proposes to purchase from Texas, for perhaps fifteen millions of dollars, a worthless and unjust claim. But it was urged on all hands that this was an objection not to be thought of in comparison with the peace of the country, which the Compromise Bill is intended to preserve.

A NEW ELEMENT OF TROUBLE.—The remarkable news from New Mexico, in another column, appears to have thrown every thing into confusion at Washington City. Such an open defiance of the claim of Texas, and such a sudden leap into the arms of the Free Soilers, as the stronger party, capable of aiding them in this attempt to set up for themselves, seems not to have been anticipated by any one. It created an intense sensation at Washington. The Southern ultra members were deeply incensed, and disposed to oppose California as well as New Mexico, to the last extremity.

THE COMPROMISE.—By reference to the summary of Congressional proceedings, it will be seen that the Senate has rejected, by the decided majority of 36 to 19, the Missouri Compromise proposition submitted by Mr. Soule. The vote in favor of that amendment would probably have been larger, but for the well ascertained fact, that it could not possibly pass either House, and there was no use, therefore, in weakening the Bill of the Committee of Thirteen, which it is believed can be passed, by an attempt to do that which was impossible.

It was strongly urged by Mr. Clay, that the final question be taken to-morrow or the next day; but the signs are that Mr. Benton, and others who wish to speak and offer amendments, will not permit it.

THE CENSUS.—We publish in another column a list of Deputies appointed by the Marshal to take the Census in their respective counties.

We learn from the Marshal that a part of the blanks (only the first schedule, however,) were received a few days since, and immediately distributed. He will forward the other schedules to the different counties as rapidly as received from Washington, at which place they have hitherto been unavoidably delayed.

WADESBOROUGH MAIL.—We have pleasure in learning, from Gen. Waddill, contractor for carrying the mail from Cheraw to Salisbury, that a new schedule has been obtained, which will put an end to the delay heretofore experienced in the transmission of the Observer on that route. The mail will

Leave Cheraw every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday after the arrival of the Northern mail, say at 4 o'clock, P. M.; arrive at Salisbury by 12 at night of the ensuing days.

Leave Salisbury every Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock, A. M.; arrive at Cheraw next day by 5 P. M.

Under this arrangement our numerous subscribers on that route (and others who may become such,) will receive their papers on Wednesday, the day after publication.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from the Publisher, Henry C. Baird, Philadelphia, two handsomely printed little books, "The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion," containing Rules and Regulations for every thing relating to those arts; and, "The Dyer and Color Maker's Companion," containing 200 Receipts, together with directions for Scouring, &c. For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

Two weeks ago we published an anecdote which stated that a Delegate to the late Locofoco Convention had informed a Whig that Mr. Leak had been nominated as the candidate for Governor. This incident assumed some importance at the moment from the similar announcement in the Biblical Recorder. We mentioned no names, nor any thing by which the individuals could be identified. But the Carolinian has given the names, accompanied by a denial that the Delegate had mentioned Mr. Leak. We are authorised by the other party to say, that the Delegate undoubtedly did mention Mr. Leak, and no one else, though he is perfectly satisfied, from the statement of the Delegate, that his intention was to say Reid.

The Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months.

FOR OR AGAINST.—The Raleigh Times puts a home question to Mr. Reid and his supporters. Is he, or was he, in favor of the Nashville Convention? If he is, or was, the people should know it, as no Nashville Convention man can be elected to office by the people of North Carolina. If he is not, and was not, the democracy should know it, as the leading organs of that party, in this State and elsewhere, have been wont to denounce all who were opposed to that Convention as traitors and tories. *They* cannot (consistently) support a man whom they have so denounced.

The question is an important one. Who will answer it? We call for an answer, and hope there will be no dodging, no playing the mum candidate.

The presumptions are that Reid was for the Convention. Such, for instance, as result from the fact that a friend to the Nashville Convention, and Delegate to it, was made President of the Convention which nominated him, and that all the Locofoco papers in the State, which now advocate his cause, were in favor of it. But yet, in defiance of all inferences, we do not think that he was a Nashville Convention man; and are perfectly certain that he is not now. Let us hear what he and his friends say.

To charge Col. Reid with entertaining the opinion that the Wilmot proviso is constitutional, is simply ridiculous. It is a charge too contemptible to be answered, and totally unworthy the notice of men of sense.—*North Carolinian*.

We suppose this is meant as a denial that Mr. Reid believes the Wilmot Proviso constitutional. Well, then he must believe it unconstitutional. Yet twice, whilst in Congress, he voted for a bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it. Did he commit perjury? He had sworn to support the Constitution, and if he voted for an act that he considered unconstitutional, he violated that oath.

Gen. Saunders and Col. Reid.—At the Democratic Convention, Gen. Saunders made a speech, in which he alluded to Col. Reid's position upon the subject of Internal Improvements. This position he (Gen. S.,) considered perfectly satisfactory. Mr. Reid considers that the faith of the State as pledged by the last Legislature, should be religiously observed; but that the measures already undertaken should be completed, and their effect well known before it is sought to involve the State in further liabilities.—*Wilmington Journal*.

We are happy to find that we agree with Mr. Reid on two points,—as we do in both the above.

Observer.

We are requested to state, by one of the Delegates to the State Convention from Duplin county, that there was an error in the official account of the proceedings, where it is said that the resolutions "as a whole were unanimously adopted." He informs us that he voted in the negative, on account of his opposition to the 7th and 8th resolutions.

GEN. SAUNDERS.—When this veteran politician returned from his Embassy to Spain, he professed to be, and really seemed to be, actuated by an enlarged spirit of patriotism, which enabled him to discard party trammels, and devote himself to the good of the State and the country. Little reason as we had to esteem him, his professions so won upon us as almost to produce a feeling of respect and regard. He took the stump in favor of the improvement of the State, though he had reason to know that a large portion of his old party associates differed from him. Whether he expected that the power of his eloquence, or the force of party drill, would now bring them all over to his way of thinking; or whether he hoped, (as uncharitable people *would* say,) to be made President of the Central Road, with a liberal salary, we cannot tell. But, unfortunately for his own fame, and for the good of the State, the redoubtable General is now engaged in the ungrateful operation of "backing out" from his patriotic position. See his letter to the Raleigh Register, and the reply of that paper,—which not only possess sufficient importance in the subject, to justify their transfer to our columns, but also are worthy of a place for the sake of the universally admired reply of the Register.

In addition to the Register's exposure of the General's trimming operations, we learn from the Times, that an Anti-Railroad Convention was held at Rolesville, in Wake county, on the 21st ult., for the purpose of bringing out candidates for the Legislature in opposition to the present Saunders ticket. Mr. Jas. B. Shepard attended this meeting, at the request of Gen. Saunders, (so we learn from the Times,) and gave direct and positive evidence that Gen. Saunders endorses the resolution offered by Mr. Shepard at the Raleigh meeting, which resolution was aimed as a blow at Internal Improvements.

The Times further shows, that Gen. Saunders is not only pledged to the Central Rail Road, but to other new works; that he went to Newbern to speak in favor of an extension of that road from Goldsborough to Newbern. Upon the strength of which the people of Newbern subscribed from $50,000 to $70,000 to that object.

It is melancholy to see such a man as Gen. Saunders,—of respectable talents, of great experience, and of preponderating influence over his own party, thus

"Give up to party what was meant for mankind."

And for what? Why, to secure a seat in the House of Commons! He who has filled almost every office below that of Senator in Congress, thus to truckle for the sake of going to the Legislature!

A QUIBBLE.—The North Carolinian said in July 1849, that the anonymous writer of the articles in that paper, abusive of Gov. Manly, was "a personal and political friend" of ours. We doubted this at the time; but it was not until long afterwards that we ascertained who was the writer.—We then found him to be a Calhoun man, a Nullifier, who followed Mr. Calhoun when he left the Whig party in 1837, an anti-Tariff man, an anti-Bank man, a Sub-Treasury man, who voted for Jas. K. Polk against Henry Clay for President, and has not called himself a Whig for years past. Not exactly a political friend of ours, we take it! And he could only be so designated as long as he remained anonymous. That paper now, since it finds that we know the author, does not pretend to call him our "political friend," but says that he "votes the Whig ticket, except it may be in some rare instances." This may be so, though we have no personal knowledge of his votes except the one above stated, and that for Gen. Taylor in 1848.

The Standard says, "we have seen no Democrat who is not confident of Col. Reid's success, and we have conversed with whigs who give up the contest, and admit that Mr. Manly must be beaten." Hurra! again!—*North Carolinian*.

Probably some more of our "personal and political friends."—*Observer*.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We have disastrous accounts of this important crop from the up country. A few weeks ago it promised to be one of the fullest and best crops ever made, but it has been suddenly blighted by the rust, and wheat will now be scarce in North Carolina.

We see similar complaints in the Virginia papers of the crop in that State.

The Charleston Mercury says, that the Compromise Bill before the Senate "has no friends at the South, and never had."

This may be true, if Charleston is "the South." If not, not.

Upwards of $300,000 have been subscribed in England to defray the expenses of the great "World's Fair," to be held in London in 1851.—About twice that amount will be needed.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY MEDICAL COLLEGE.—By the advertisement in to-day's paper, it will be seen that the Thirteenth Annual Course of Lectures at this Institution will commence on the 14th of October, and continue until the 1st of March following.

We have received a Catalogue of the Faculty and Students, which represents the Institution to be in a flourishing condition. The whole number of Students during the Session of 1849-50, was 80, of whom 7 were from this State. The Graduating Class numbered 24—of whom 3 were from North Carolina.

The advantage of Southern Students deriving instruction from Southern Institutions is particularly urged, and deserves the particular attention of the Southern people. It is of great importance to the South that institutions of this character should receive that encouragement which will enable them successfully to compete with similar institutions at the North.

A Meeting of citizens of Buncombe county was held on the 15th ult. to make arrangements for a Plank Road from Asheville to Greenville, S. C. Committees were appointed to obtain subscriptions, &c.

The population of New Mexico is estimated at 70,000; and of the whole number one-twentieth part, or 3,500, are whites. The remainder are Indians or mixed breeds. And these people demand admission into this Union as a State!

ANOTHER FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—We are glad to see that another decision has been made giving heavy damages and costs against persons who interfered to prevent a master's recovery of his slaves, who had escaped to a free State. The case was tried before the U. S. District Court in Indiana, Judge McLean presiding, and a verdict of $2856 recovered. The costs, too, are very large. Four slaves had run off from Boone county, Kentucky, in 1846. They were pursued and taken in Michigan, the sheriff and others interfered, and finally liberated them. Against these persons, so interfering, the judgment is recovered.

GOLDSBOROUGH.—This town, which in 1837 had a population of 12 persons, is now supposed to contain 800 inhabitants. Its real estate was then valued at $822. It is now assessed at $64,895. A number of houses are going up, among them, a splendid new Court House and Jail, the seat of justice for Wayne county being about to be transferred to this place from Waynesborough, which is only 1½ miles distant. It owes its being as a town entirely to the Wilmington Rail Road.

A STEP BACKWARDS.—The French Assembly has passed a law, 433 votes to 241, to disfranchise a very large class of voters, estimated at from two to four millions, who possessed the right to vote under the Constitution adopted a year or two ago.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—It is estimated that from 40,000 to 70,000 persons are now on the way to California by the land route. The number who passed Fort Laramie from the 1st to the 22d of May was 2,897 men, 23 women, 22 children, 845 wagons, 3,005 horses, 973 mules, and 94 oxen, and every rod of the road from Fort Laramie to the Missouri is said to be covered with wagons.

COTTON IN INDIA.—Two strong motives are now operating to draw the attention of the English people to renewed efforts to produce cotton in India, viz: the shortness of the late crop in the United States, and the abolition spirit, which is as rife in England as in the Northern States.

FROM THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—THE CAPE FEAR RIVER, &c

The more we reflect upon the subject, the more fully are we convinced that the Cape Fear River and its connections form the best and almost the only practicable means to unite Wilmington and the sea-board with the interior. We doubt much whether any other line of improvements will ever benefit us at all, or even pay for their own maintenance, to say nothing of the cost of construction. At any rate, this is the natural outlet, and every dollar spent upon enlarging our natural facilities in this direction, will confer upon us more benefit than three dollars spent in any other.

Too much credit cannot be given to the people of Fayetteville, for the spirit of enterprise which is abroad among them upon the subject of Plank Roads. This is a species of improvement which seems to be peculiarly suited to the means and requirements of the agricultural population of our State. It is comparatively cheap. It requires little or nothing for its construction that cannot be supplied by the country through which it passes; and above all, it allows the farmer to employ his own wagons, teams, etc., in the transportation of his produce to market, which, at certain times of the year, he can do, with little or no interference with, or obstruction of, his usual farming pursuits. So well pleased are our Fayetteville friends with the result of their Plank Road, as far as it has been put in operation, that they are already taking measures towards the construction of two others—one to connect Fayetteville with Raleigh, and the other to tap the rich valley of the Pee Dee by a Road from Fayetteville to Centre, in Stanly Co. Towards the first work, estimated to cost between sixty and seventy thousand dollars, we learn that Cumberland County is willing to pledge herself to the amount of forty thousand. We have not yet been able to learn that any subscription, at least worth mentioning, has as yet been taken in Wake. An intelligent correspondent of the last *Carolinian* has conclusively proved by facts and figures, that goods can be shipped to Wilmington, carried up the river to Fayetteville, and by a Plank Road to Raleigh, at a far less expense than they can be delivered at the same point by way of Petersburg and the Raleigh and Gaston Road. We are not sufficiently acquainted with that section of the country to speak positively, but if we may judge from the map, a Plank Road from Raleigh might be made to strike the Cape Fear at a point not more than twenty-five miles from that city, and we have little doubt that this route would soon supersede all others in the economical transportation of freight.

But there is still another connection which one of the branches of the Cape Fear affords—namely: a connection between the Deep River and the Yadkin. This latter river can, with very little expense, be made navigable for seventy or eighty miles above the narrows, thus furnishing a water carriage, with a slight interruption, from Wilmington to the foot of the Pilot Mountain on the borders of Virginia. In all these improvements, Fayetteville and Wilmington should go hand in hand; there should be no jarring or conflict between them; rightly viewed, their interests are identical. Why should not their feelings be so also? They are but different points on the great central valley of the State, and what benefits one, must benefit the other.

The last work which we shall notice at present, is the Manchester road and its branches. It is by means of this road, if at all, that we must hope to reach the rich cotton counties upon our own South Western border. It will be the great outlet of the Pee Dee country. How far we will benefit by its trade, must depend pretty much upon ourselves. It will offer us all we have a right to ask—an opportunity—and will place us from 50 to 80 miles nearer to the country from which we expect to derive our trade, than Charleston.

The following Gentlemen were appointed, at the late Whig Convention, members of the State Executive Committee for the 4th Congressional District, viz: John A. Gilmer, of Guilford; Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson; Wm. G. Henderson, of Rockingham. These appointments would have been published in connection with the others, but that, in the confusion of adjournment, it was neglected to hand them in to the Secretaries.—*Raleigh Register*.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 24th, Mr. Barnwell of S. C. took his seat.

Mr. Soule moved an amendment to the Compromise bill, providing,—that California shall relinquish all title or claim to tax, dispose of, or interfere with, the public lands within her limits; that her Southern limits shall be confined to the Missouri Compromise line, 36° 30'; and that all South of that line shall be formed into the Territory of South California, and when ready, be admitted as a State with or without slavery, as the people thereof may choose.

Mr. S. spoke in support of this amendment for an hour and a half.

On Tuesday, Mr. Davis, of Mass. presented a petition for a change in the tariff, and argued the necessity and importance of the change, at great length.

Mr. Rusk introduced a bill to raise additional regiments of cavalry.

Mr. Soule concluded his speech in favor of his amendment to the Compromise Bill. He declared that he would never vote for the admission of California with her present boundaries; he considered the practicability and propriety of dividing the country—discussed the Missouri Compromise, and advocated, with much warmth, the adoption of that line in the present bill.

On Wednesday, Mr. Foote offered a resolution inquiring if the President had appointed Col. Monroe to organize a civil or military government, or had instructed him to aid in forming a government in New Mexico.

Mr. Foote asked for the immediate consideration of this resolution, and boldly charged Gen. Taylor with usurpation. He said that the proceedings were shameful and would bring on civil war.

Mr. Webster and others objected to the consideration of the resolution, when it was, on motion, laid over.

Mr. Hale said: I have received and present to the Senate the petition of citizens of Everetsville, in the State of North Carolina, who, being anxious to remove from our land the greatest cause of discord, and to secure the future welfare, harmony, and permanency of the Union; having in view an object upon which we believe the great body of all parties and of every section of the Union can unite, would ask Congress to pass a bill to remove from the country all that portion of the African race who are both willing and ready to emigrate to Africa; that suitable provision be made for their real wants for one year after their arrival in Africa; and, as a greater inducement to emigrate, that a bounty of land be given them on their arrival, upon which, with economy and industry, they could support themselves.

In presenting this petition I will remark that I know nothing myself of its signers, or indeed of its genuineness; but I submitted it to a gentleman from North Carolina in the other house, who assures me that they are among the most respectable citizens of the State, and that the individual heading the petition has given evidence of his sincerity in the matter by emancipating and making provision for the removal of fifty slaves.

Received and laid on the table.

On Thursday, Mr. Foote's resolution was taken up, amended, and passed.

The Compromise Bill being taken up, Mr. Webster spoke at length in favor of the immediate admission of California. He considered it unsafe to delay it, lest she should set up for herself. He also showed the undoubted right of the U. States to the public domain of California. It was absurd to claim that right for California herself.

Mr. Webster was followed by Messrs. Foote, Barnwell, Butler, and Davis of Miss.

On Friday, Messrs. Davis of Miss., Soule, Webster, Douglas, and King, spoke on the Compromise Bill, when the question was taken on Mr. Soule's amendment, (the Missouri Compromise,) and it was rejected, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Miss., Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, and Yulee—19.

Nays—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Webster, Whitcomb—36.

Mr. Davis of Mass. spoke an hour on the bill.

Mr. Yulee submitted the following as an amendment, which he will hereafter offer:

At the end of the 37th section add the following: "That citizens of the United States emigrating with their slaves into the Territory of Utah, or of New Mexico, shall be protected in their property in such slaves, so long as they continue under Territorial Governments."

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the Bounty Land Bill, providing for bounties to soldiers in various wars, occupied the whole sitting.

On Tuesday, the Bounty Land bill was passed, 156 to 36. It gives to every surviving officer and soldier, in any war since 1790, 160 acres of land for 12 months' service, 80 acres for 6 months, and 40 acres for 3 months. This disposes of forty or fifty millions of acres of land. And Mr. Venable denounced it as a grand scheme to throw the public lands into the hands of speculators.

On Wednesday, the Iowa Contested Election was taken up and debated.

On Thursday, the Contested Election was debated by Messrs. McGaughey, Harris, Lefler, Evans, Strong, and Ashe.

On Friday, the same subject occupied the whole day, and a motion to strike out the resolution of the majority of the Committee, and insert that of the minority, (the last in favor of the Whig who contests the seat,) was rejected,—95 in the affirmative, 94 in the negative. The Speaker voted in the negative, producing a tie, and thus the resolution failed.

Confirmations.—The Senate confirmed the following nominations on Monday: Bailie Peyton, Charge to Chili; George P. Marsh, Minister to Turkey; Mr. Davis, son of Senator Davis, of Mass., Secretary of the English Legation; Mr. Holman, Secretary of the Chilian Legation.

Mr. Abbot Lawrence has been confirmed by the Senate as Minister Plenipotentiary to England. He was confirmed by an overwhelming majority—39 to 5.

An Unpleasant Predicament.—The editor of the Lynn "News" says he saw a man the other day in a very uncomfortable situation. He was highly incensed at an article in the "News," but not being a subscriber to it, he was debarred the revenge of saying "Stop my paper."

Extraordinary Marriage.—A Mr. Hopkins, of Lowndes county, Miss., aged 56, recently married a Miss Matthews, aged about 35. What renders this alliance so extraordinary is, that both parties are so afflicted with the rheumatism, that neither has walked a step in twenty-five years, and the bride is unable to dress or undress herself. The reason assigned by Mr. Hopkins for marrying Miss Matthews is, "that some two years ago he married a woman that could walk, and she ran off with a stage driver, and he wanted a wife that he was certain couldn't go off."

A Mrs. Archer, of Eaton, Ohio, recently presented her astonished husband with four little responsibilities.

"Insatiate Archer, would not one suffice!"

DISUNION AVOWED.

A meeting was held in Charleston, S. C., on Friday night, to hear the report of the Delegates to the Nashville Convention. The Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett, having been called on for a speech, entered into a furious tirade against the Union. In the course of his remarks he made use of the following language, (we quote from the report of a writer in the Courier, who signs himself "Curtius:")

"He proceeded to denounce the compromise, now before the Senate, and declared the only *fear* to be that it would pass. He was of opinion, however, that it would not pass, or at all events, if it did, it would only be by Northern votes, until from Northern men awakened to the conviction that it involved the surrender and dishonor of the South. But, whether it was adopted or rejected, the position of the South would be unchanged. *There was no remedy but the severance of our connection with the North*. The rights of the South could only be secured by good faith in our Northern brethren, *or by war*—the former was hopeless and the latter was the only resort. He respected the Northern people—a people, who pursued their own aggrandizement, at the expense of others, with a boldness and perseverance of purpose that never quailed or flagged—he respected them much more than he did those who submit to the aggression. He faltered not, because he might be called "traitor"—"he was born a traitor"—his family had been all born traitors—and he was surrounded, he hoped, by a host of traitors, traitors to tyranny and oppression, and ready to strike for equality or independence. He likened the crisis to our colonial era, when Christopher Gadsden unfurled the banner of independence in South Carolina, and declared that, in what was then going on—in the sentiments he was avowing, and the enthusiastic response they awakened, on all sides—*the revolution had begun*."

These sentiments are precisely such as we have seen charged, very often, to the ultra people of South Carolina, of which Mr. R. is a distinguished member. We have ever believed that party in favor of dissolving the Union, for we have not upon any other hypothesis, been able to account for their very extraordinary course, and the arguments which they habitually use, leading inevitably to that one point. We have never known any one member of the party, however, standing so high as Mr. R. willing to make so bold an avowal. He has torn the mask away with a vengeance!

[These sentiments, says the reporter, were hailed with loud and enthusiastic cheers, by a numerous and highly respectable and intelligent auditory.]

Consistency.—The Nashville Convention went out like the "last sough of an auld candle." It died a death so easy and so quiet, that few seem to have known or cared about the moment of its departure. It may seem, therefore, an ungracious task, to disturb its remains; yet we cannot help contrasting a single article of its last Will and Testament, with the opinions expressed by some of its most furious advocates, but little more than a twelve-month ago.

The Nashville Convention adopts, if we understand its principles, the Missouri Compromise line of 36, 30. The original meeting held in Jackson, (Miss.) in May 1849, through their committee, reported it to the world as their unalterable opinion that "the Constitution could not be compromised." With regard to this very question of 36, 30, it held the following strong and unmistakable language:

"It will be with our people to say whether they will meet our brethren of the North in good faith, should it be tendered, in carrying out the "Missouri Compromise;" not as a matter of instrinsic obligations, but by common consent. *We deny most positively, its legal validity as an act of legislation. A constitutional principle admits of no Compromise by Congress*. To compromise is to assert and exercise the right to do so, and the consequent right to legislate on the subject, which we utterly deny."

We hardly think it worth while to waste words upon the ridiculous dilemma in which these wise men have involved themselves.—*Richmond Whig*.

The Paine Light.—The New York Globe, on the authority of the proprietors of the Astor House, deny that they ever entered into any contract with Mr. P. for lighting that establishment with his gas. In a casual conversation with him, they told Mr. P. he might light the place if he could, and they would amply repay him for it. There the conversation ended, and Mr. Paine has never undertaken the task. The more light there is attempted to be elicited on this subject the darker it gets.

Females in California.—A San Francisco paper of the 15th ult, says: We are pleased to notice by the arrival from sea on Saturday, the appearance of some fifty or sixty of the fairer sex in full bloom. They are from all quarters—some from Yankee-land, others from John Bull country, and quite a constellation from merry France. One Frenchman brings twenty—all, they say, beautiful! The bay was dotted by flotillas of young men, on the announcement of this extraordinary importation.

A Word to Young Men.—Wishing and sighing, imagining and dreaming of greatness, said William Wirt, will not make you great. But cannot a young man command his energies? Read Foster on decision of character. That book will tell you what is in your power to accomplish.—You must gird up your loins and go to work with all the indomitable energy of Napoleon scaling the Alps. It is your duty to make the most of time, talents and opportunities. Alfred, king of England, though he performed more business than any of his subjects, always found time to study. Franklin, in the midst of his labors, had time to dive into the depths of philosophy, and explore an untrodden path of science. Frederick the Great, with an empire at his direction, in the midst of war, and on the eve of battle, found time to revel in the charms of philosophy, and feast on the luxuries of science. Napoleon, with Europe at his disposal, with kings at his ante-chamber, and at the head of thousands of men, whose destinies were suspended on his arbitrary pleasure, found time to converse with books. And young men, who are confined to labor or business even twelve hours a day, may take an hour and a-half of what is left, for study, and which will amount to two months in the course of a year.

Test Question.—In order to test the witticism of the Irish, the following question was recently put by a knot of gents to a newly imported son of the Emerald Isle:

'If the devil should be told he might have one of us, which would he first choose?'

'Why me, to be sure!' responded Pat.

'And why so?'

"Faith he knows he could get aither of you at any time." The gents were satisfied, and adjourned sine die.

There is a single religious congregation on Long Island which contains five persons over 100 years of age, eighteen over 90, fifty-one over 80, and forty-five over 70.

GOV. MANLY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Gov. Manly proposes to meet and address his fellow-citizens, at the following places and times:

Watauga C. H.,	Wednesday,	July 10.
Wilkesborough,	Friday,	" 12.
Lenoir,	Monday,	" 15.
Morganton,	Wednesday,	" 17.
Marion,	Friday,	" 19.
Ashville,	Monday,	" 22.
Waynesville,	Wednesday,	" 24.
Scott's Creek,	Thursday,	" 25.
Franklin,	Saturday,	" 27.
Murphy,	Tuesday,	" 30.

Charleston Cotton Manufacturing Company.—We are highly gratified to learn that the Cotton Manufacturing Company at their meeting yesterday, resolved to increase their capital from its present amount of $100,000, to $500,000, the extent allowed by their charter. The additional capital is to be employed in the immediate erection and furnishing of a large Cotton Factory in Hampstead. Gen. James, the celebrated machinist, has taken one-half of the additional capital, and the remainder has been taken by our citizens.

Charleston Mercury.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Adam Gilchrist, Mr. M. McRAE, of Robeson county, to Miss ISABELLA McKAY, daughter of the late Dr. Edward McKay.

Also, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Claudius H. Pritchard, Mr. JOHN SHAW to Miss HARRIET N. DAVIS.

Also, on Thursday night last, by Thomas N. Cameron, Esq., Mr. ALEXANDER JORDAN to Miss EFFY SCRIVINS.

In Richmond county, on the 10th ultimo, by T. Bostick, Esq., Mr. LEWIS JERNIGAN, to Miss CATHARINE McLEAN.

In Richmond county, on the 13th ult., by Dr. Alfred Baldwin, Mr. JOSHUA CHAPPEL, of Montgomery county, to Miss MARY A., eldest daughter of T. Bostick, Esq.

In Wilmington, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. H. A. C. Walker, Rev. JAMES T. MUNDS, of S. C., to Miss A. ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of James Cassidey, Esq., of that place.

DIED,

On the 27th ult., WM. RUSH, infant son of Rev. Edgar L. and Margaret Ann Perkins.

"Life is a span, a fleeting hour,
How soon the vapor flies!
Man is a tender transient flower,
That e'en in blooming dies." [*Com.*

In Anson county, on the 21st ult., JAMES McCOY, at a very advanced age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 27.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for F D Breece & Son, B Julian, Wall & McDonald, H & E J Lilly, D Gee, E Fuller, J & T Waddill, Leach & Brother, Isaac Long, W B & T S Jordan, W R Love, T S Latterloh, T C Pfohl, Hall & Hall, Jenkins & Roberts, W S Latta, Rev D J Simmons, S J Hinsdale, John Caldwell, N King, E A Vogler, E J Hale, A M Campbell, A W Steel, M C Gardner, H M Turner & Co, A A McKethan, M W McNair, Gilbert Morgan, N K McDuffie, Southern Index, H Branson & Son, P P Johnson, Hall, Sackett & Co, E W Willkings, J M Shuford, D Murphy, Isham Blake, G P Mallett.

June 29.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for J W Scott, Island Ford Man Co, Gilmer & Glenn, Scott & McAdoo, F Fentress, S Perry, Union Man Co, J & B G Worth, Randolph Man Co, W J Plummer, Washington Mining Co, Sewell Farlow, C G Yates, Holt, Murray & Co, F L Gorrel, Wm Clark, J H Thompson, B Rose & Son, J D Williams, L F Carr, J R McIntosh, J N Andrews, Tyson & Person, H L Myrover & Co.

June 29.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for S W Tillinghast & Co, E J Hale, Cook & Johnson, G McNeill, A M Campbell, A A McKethan, D McNeill, W McIntyre, S T Hawley & Son, S J Hinsdale, G W McDonald, C T Haigh & Son, and A H Whitfield, of this place; and for J West, J D McAlister, J F Brookshire, D Murphy, T S Memory & Co, and Wm Murphy & Co, interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 20.—Br. Schr. Fairy from Jamaica, Schrs. John Potts Brown from Philadelphia, E. L. B. Wales from New Haven, Conn. 21.—Schr. Corinthian from Charleston, Br. Schr. Rover from Harbor Island. 22.—Schrs. A J. DeRosset from New York, Gazelle and Lucy Ann from Philadelphia. 25.—Schr. Tioga from N. York. 26.—Brigs James Crosby, Ann Maria Smith, and Isola, from Boston, Russian Brig Adler from New York, Br. Brig Emblem from do., Hamburg Brig Bonito from do.; Schrs. J. G. Faxon, Ira Brewster, G. W. Davis and Jonas Smith, from New York. 27.—Schrs. William and John from Beaufort, S. C., Nathaniel Holmes from Boston, Lousine from New York. 28.—Brig Jerome from New York, Swedish Brig Hebe from do., Danish Brig Lovise from do.; Schr. Col. McRae from Charleston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 2.

Brandy, p'ch,	75	a 85	Lard,	6½	a 7½
Ditto, apple,	50	a 55	Leather, sole,	20½	a
Beeswax,	18	a	Lead, bar,	6½	a 7
Bacon,	7½	a 7¾	Molasses,	25	a 30
Bagging,	15	a 20	Nails, cut,	5	a
Cotton,	11¾	a 12	Oats,	40	a
Corn,	75	a 80	Oil, Linseed,	90	a
Coffee,	10	a 11	Powder,	5 00	a 6 00
Cheese,	9	a 11	Shot,	1¾	a 2
Copperas,	2½	a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6	a 9
Candles, F. F.	15	a	Do. loaf,	11	a 12½
Flour,	5	a 5¾	Salt, sack,	1 50	a
Feathers,	28	a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45	a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25	a	Shingles,	2	a 2½
Hides, green,	3	a 4¼	Tallow,	10	a
Ditto, dry,	6	a 10	Wheat,	75	a 80
Iron, Swedes,	5	a 6	Whiskey,	35	a 36
Do. English,	3½	a 4	Wool,	11	a 12½
Indigo,	1	a 1½	White Lead,	2	a 2½
Lime,	1 75	a 2 00			

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

No change to notice this week.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7 to 7½. Corn 65 to 70. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 25; supply good. Lard 7½ to 8. Nothing doing in Lumber. Timber—Prime Mill 6 00, ordinary 4 00 to 5 00, inferior 3 00 to 3 75. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 80 to 1 90, Virgin 2 40 to 2 50, Hard 1 10. Spirits 22½ to 23.

At Charleston, Cotton has slightly declined. Sales at 10⅞ to 13. Extra prime N. C. Corn 72. Flour 6 to 6⅛.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,975,519 bales, against 2,647,443 last year. Deficiency 671,924 bales.

Fayetteville Hotel Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held at their Public Hall, on Wednesday the 3d day of July next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

A. A. McKETHAN, Pres't.

June 28, 1850.

TAXES FOR THE YEAR.

THE undersigned has been appointed to take the List of Taxables for the year.

The last 20 working days in July is the period for handing in the Lists. Persons are requested to hand them to the undersigned, at his Office, at the Plank Road Office.

Blank forms of Returns may be had on application at the Office.

The penalty for failing to make return in due time is $100.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

July 1, 1850. 26-3w

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING, with convenient out-houses, and from 30 to 40 acres cleared ground, 3 miles West of Fayetteville, and known as Mrs. Hybart's country residence, is now offered for Rent for the Summer and Fall months, or by the year.

Also, Mrs. Weeks's residence in Fayetteville, on Mason street and Raiford's Lane. For terms, apply to WM. BOW.

July 1, 1850. 26-3w

A CARD.

MR. & MRS. HARDIN'S Family School for young Ladies, at Rose Hill, near Fayetteville, will commence on the 20th instant.

July 1st, 1850. 26-4wl

Carolinian publish 4 times.

LAW SCHOOL
AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE undersigned have formed an association, with the view of opening a LAW SCHOOL in the town of Hillsborough. Young gentlemen will be instructed in the various departments of the Law, and care will be taken to prepare them for the practice in the several Courts

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN C. MOORE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson County at the ensuing August election.
Robeson county, March 1850. 13-tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

PLEASE LOOK AT THIS!

WE don't want to press our customers too hard, but all open accounts older than 1st Jan'y, 1849, must be closed. If you have no money, please call and give your notes.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 29, 1850. 13tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 25, 1850. 12-tf

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

SPRING GOODS. 1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:
Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys coataining

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

For Sale or Rent.

THE undersigned offers for sale a convenient residence, with 50 acres of land, a part of it in a high state of cultivation, situated about two miles North of town, and formerly occupied by Jos. W. Evans. J. E. BRYAN.
Fayetteville, June 3, 1850. 22-1m

MRS. E. WALTON

IS now receiving a new supply of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, of the latest style, and begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new Stand, the white building on Green street.

A large and splendid assortment of Straw, Hungarian, and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds too numerous to mention.

Misses' Albion and French Lace.
Children's Jenny Linds and Pearls.
A new supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, and Lace.
French embroidered Muslin Caps and Collars.
Lace Capes and Mourning Collars.
Kid and Silk Gloves; Muslin Edgings and Insertings; black and white Lace Veils.
Dress Trimmings of various kinds.

☞ Bonnets of all kinds cleaned and altered to the present style.
Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.
Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.
April 12, 1850. 15-3m

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places. WILLIAM D. SMITH.
May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.
T. W. BETTON,
]12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

Spring and Summer Goods.

FOR 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff. JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.
March 20, 1850. 12tf

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is pleuty, as he is a great hunter.
A. C. CURRY, Jailer.
Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

CHEAP Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
April 5, 1850. 14-18w

Spring and Summer Goods.

AREY & SHEMWELL

WOULD announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have just received their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

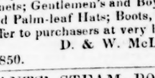
Embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line, to which they most respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and a continuance of the same solicited *of course*.
North West corner Market Square, Green st.
March 18, 1850. 12tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 1, 1850. 15tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,



Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmingtbn," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.
E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.
Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ Repairing done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.
A. H. WHITFIELD.
Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS *MANUFACTORY.*

BY LEWIS W. LEVY.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,
With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

NEW *Spring and Summer Goods.*

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Tartans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Capes; Swiss and Jackonet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money. WM. S. LATTA.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

(of the latest styles and patterns,)

Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.
W. & J. T. ANDRES.
Little's Mills, Richmond Co., } 14tf
April 8, 1850.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.
HALL, SACKETT & CO. of Rome,
Cumberland County.
April 1850. 17-tf

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.
ANN BROWN.
May 5, 1849 68-Y

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

BURNING FLUID, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
April 29, 1850. 17tf

Bank of Fayetteville,
15th Sept., 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.
86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.
Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.
F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.
Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.
R. F. MURPHY.
Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

***CROCKERY* by the Crate,**

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on applicatiou to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

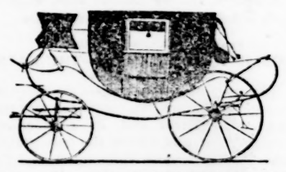
Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.
Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.
French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.
Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.
1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.
6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.
Cash paid for old Copper.
Sept. 18, 1849. HALL & HALL.
85-y

PLANK ROAD.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 10th day of July next, for the construction of that part of the road of this Company between Carthage, Moore county, and Johnsonville, in the county of Randolph.

Proposals for any part, or for all the work, including Grading, Planking, Bridging, &c., will be received. Specifications of the manner in which the work is to be done, may be had on application at the office of the Company.
F. COOPER, Engineer.
F. & W. P. R. Co. Office, Fayetteville, } 21-
May 27, 1850.

ICE.

THE Ice House at Campbellton has recently been filled with a cargo of good ICE, imported direct from Charlestown, near Boston. The House will be opened, and the Ice offered for sale, about the middle of the present month. Keepers of Hotels and Public Houses can be supplied every morning (Sundays excepted) at their doors, by leaving their orders with the person employed to superintend the delivery of the Ice. Terms cash. Fifty pounds and over, 2 cts. per lb.; for a less quantity, over ten pounds, 2½ cts. The Proprietors imported a cargo last season; and although they did not realize a profit, it being a luxury, and at times a very important one, in the heat of Summer, they concluded to try it again, depending on the liberality of the public to encourage and sustain them in the undertaking.
For the Proprietors.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-tf

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months, $10
With the Classics, 15
There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.
D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.
Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring supply of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Consisting of
Black and fancy Cashmeret, Drab-D'Ete, Codrington, Alpaca and Tweeds Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats.
Brown, Checked, and Grass Linen Sacks and Frocks.
Super black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.
Black Satin and Bombazine Vests; white Marseilles ditto; fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, and Silk ditto.
A variety of Linen and Cottonade Pants.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

Look out for the Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.

CLOTHES THAT ARE CLOTHES.

THE undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to the Fashionable public, that they have received their Spring and Summer Report of New York and Philadelphia Fashions, and that they are enabled to make up Clothing unequalled in North Carolina. All who are in want of just the thing in the way of a suit of Clothes, are invited to call at Graham & Woodward's fashionable clothing establishment, where gentlemen's clothes of all kinds are made to order at short notice, and by the best workmen. You cannot buy ready-made clothes and have them to fit well. But buy good cloth and let us make it up. You will have just what you want; and no mistake. We warrant all work that we make up as to fit and workmanship.

Price cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.
GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end Hotel Building.
May 25, 1850. 21-3m

WONDERS OF THE AGE!

New Store and New Goods.

CORNER OPPOSITE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

M. & A. WALDAUER,

IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HAVE established a Branch of their Baltimore House in Fayetteville, where they invite the attention of all to their largest and best selected Stock of Gentlemen's FASHIONABLE

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Dress, Frock, and Overcoats, from $1 to $18; Pantaloons, from 75 cts. to $5; Vests, from 75 cts. to $5; Shirts, Drawers, Bosoms, Collars, Shoes, Boots, Suspenders, Hats and Caps, of all kinds and qualities, particularly suited to the Southern market.

Their Establishment is one of the most extensive in the United States. They can sell ☞ 25 per cent. less ☜ than any other house, because they import their goods direct from their old established house in Germany.

☞ Measures taken, and the articles furnished in two weeks.
April 20, 1850. 16-3m

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can suit them in quality and price. In a few days I will manufacture some Bakers of a new pattern, and superior to any Bakers ever offered in this place. Call and see them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.
GURDON F. WEBSTER.
Fayetteville, April 30, 1850. 17tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.
ROBT. McNABB.
Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Store House and Appurtenances, FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my Store House, Warehouse, and Smoke-house, at Egypt, to any person who can come well recommended for their capability, integrity, sobriety, and suitable capital to carry on business at a good country Stand. I consider this now one of the best Stands in the State; and after the River is opened, will be the third best Stand on it. It is in the wealthiest neighborhood in the county. There is a commodious Store House, handsomely located, and in as healthy a situation as any in the State, with a well of water in the yard. My Post Office is Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C. PETER EVANS.
Egypt, May 22, 1850. 21-2m

P. S. The County Court of Chatham having made the Bridge at this place a Free Bridge, the travel will be greatly increased by this Store, and the Stand rendered more valuable.

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.
June 1850. 23tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

DANIEL JOHNSON,

Agent "Henrietta Steam Boat Company,"
Office and Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear,
Person Street.
Dealer in Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Produce,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 19, 1850. 7

W. H. GAUTIER,

Inspector of Lumber and Timber,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
Office in Nutt's Building, North Water St.,
[14-6m] **Wilmington, N. C.**

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Feb. 1, 1850. 7tf

J. E. TOOMER,